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SERBIA THOUGH VANQUISHED IS YET UNDAUNTED

Minister Michailovich, in Recounting Acts of Oppression, Says His People Are United in Their Fight for Liberty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is just two years ago that the Bulgarian armies commenced the attack on Serbia, to complete what Austria-Hungary had failed to do. On the second anniversary of that event, when his country has been all but destroyed and denuded, Mr. Michailovich, Serbian Minister to the United States, has given to The Christian Science Monitor an authorized interview on a subject he pathetically terms "The War Aims of Serbia." "The war aims of Serbia" are merely the aims to live, he says. His recital is brief and to the point. It is as follows:

The war aims of the belligerents have been very well discussed of late. I think that this question is not presented as it should be, because one can only speak of the war aims of the party which provoked the war. Germany had the intention of conquering the world by force of arms; Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria joined her as her servants with a hope of plunder, and Turkey joined them out of stupidity. It is against the attacks of these modern barbarians, that the Allies are defending themselves and endeavoring to make the civilized world safe from the horrors which today are imposed upon it through the war aims of the enemies of progress and liberty. This is how I estimate the collaboration of the United States with our allies and its purpose in the war. The Serbian people also have no war aims; it is demanding its liberty and wants to make it safe for the future. In so doing the Serbian people is full harmony with the resolution of its allies to fight to the end, and has shown that it is able to sacrifice all that struggle.

In speaking of the Serbian people, I mean all Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, etc., to be borne in mind that this people for a long time has made great sacrifices in the interest of peace and the progress of mankind, hoping to accomplish its liberty and unity by peaceful development. While one part of this nation was under the Austro-Hungarian yoke, the other part was in the Serbian, but exposed to the worst humiliation of its neighbors. The Austro-Hungarian ruler's ultimatum to Serbia is a unique instance of the barbarity of a monstrous state like Austria-Hungary. And yet Serbia yielded to almost everything, in order to avoid war. But the enemies did not want an agreement, they sought the destruction of Serbia.

Since the beginning of the war, Austria-Hungary twice has attempted to subjugate Serbia. The Battle of Tres and the Battle of Radnik in 1914 showed the manner in which the Serbian people is defending its liberty. Both times the Austrian Army was terribly defeated. Following these military disasters, Austria-Hungary had to abandon her punitive expeditions in Serbia. But the allied action in the Dardanelles was a great preoccupation of Germany, and she had to destroy Serbia, in order to help Turkey. It was with the same intention to annihilate Serbia that Bulgaria joined the Central Powers.

Exactly two years ago, the allied German-Austro-Hungarian troops attacked Serbia, and while she was desperately resisting the crossing of the

(Continued on page two, column two)

DAILY INDEX FOR OCTOBER 9, 1917

Business and Finance.....	Pages 12-13
London Money Is in Demand	
Bankers' Note New Haven Road	
U. S. Rubber Company Breaks Record	
Stock Market Quotations	
Produce Prices	
Shoe Market Activity Continues	
Dividends Declared	
Weather Report	
Editorials.....	Page 20
Help to Shorten the War	
The Housing Question	
Ford Motor in Italy	
Production in Ontario	
The Old Boston Journal	
Notes and Comments	
European War—	
Official War Reports.....	1
Serbian Minister Discusses His People's Persecution.....	1
United States Troops Fare Well in France.....	1
Washington, D. C., Local Offices in Accord.....	1
German Query on Propaganda.....	2
U-Boat Escapes From Cadiz.....	2
What Shipping Figures Reveal.....	3
Greece to Give Aid to Allies.....	5
Ecuador Bars German Minister.....	6
War Losses in Shipping Summarized.....	8
Decisions in Committee of Reichstag.....	10
Overthrow of Austria Urged.....	10
Austria-Hungary and After-War Plans.....	11
General News—	
Odd Fellows Join Masons in Protest Over Camp Lodge Quarters.....	1
Lord Rhonda on Meat Prices.....	3
Proposed City Markets to Sell Meat Free.....	3
New Liberty Loan Campaign.....	3
New Party Will Push Prohibition.....	5
Demand for Knitting Material Boosts Prices of Yarn.....	6
Massachusetts Institute of Technology to Give Special Attention to Women Students.....	6
Coal Price Cut in Lowell.....	7
Motion Picture Industry to Help During Food Pledge Week.....	7
President Wilson Endorses Organization of League of National Unity.....	7
The Home Forum.....	Page 19
"The Fruit of the Spirit"	
The Irishman of Today	

KING OF SWEDEN AND EFFORT FOR NEW MINISTRY

Monarch to Discuss Political Situation With Presidents of the Two Chambers

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Monday)—The King is to discuss the political situation with the presidents of the two chambers in the light of the replies received from the parties to his appeal for unity. These replies show an extreme difference of opinion regarding the constitutional question.

The members insist on a program assuring immediate carrying out of the constitutional reform for which a majority of the people have given their votes and they demand this as the best way of securing the country's strength at home and abroad, which is necessary in the stress of war time.

The Socialists also insist on a complete agreement in the new government on the necessity for an immediate democratic revision of the constitution and if this is lacking the Socialists' support for the formation of a ministry is impossible.

The party of the Right declares the demands of the Left regarding constitutional reform are so far-reaching that the question should be left to a parliamentary commission. They dwell on the importance of maintaining Swedish commercial relations with both belligerents. On one point there is complete agreement among all parties, namely, the necessity of a loyal and conscientious neutrality to the end of the war regardless of consequences.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

In the gray of this morning, that is to say about half-past five, Sir Douglas Haig launched a new attack on the German lines before Ypres, in conjunction with his disparties, with "our allies on the left." The commandant of the British army said that the weather was stormy. The attack, instigated by Sir Douglas' indications, was made in the region of Passchendaele, but no further particulars are as yet forthcoming. The weather, indeed, has been so stormy that the ground before "Ypres has been reduced almost to a quagmire, and it had not been thought possible that the British could attack again so soon.

There has been desultory fighting on the other fronts, but everything seems to wait on the Flanders battle.

British Offensive Resumed.

LONDON, England (Tuesday) Sir Douglas Haig struck again early today in the Ypres sector. At 5:20 this morning we again attacked on the west from northeast and east of Ypres in conjunction with our allies on the left," he reported. "We made satisfactory progress. The weather is stormy."

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The German official statement issued on Monday says:

Western Front, 45 miles of Crown Prince Approach. The fighting activity in Flanders revived considerably on Sunday from midday until evening between the Houttuist Wood and the Menin-Ypres Road. A strong drum-fire preceded local English attacks which developed against some sectors of the fighting front. Storming troops brought up by the enemy did not ad-

(Continued on page four, column one)

RUSSIAN SCHEME OF PARLIAMENT

Mr. Kerensky Reaches Agreement on All Questions in Conference With Democratic and Middle Class Sections

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—The Provisional Parliament, on proposal of Mr. Tseretelli, is to be entitled the Provisional Council of the Russian Republic. Its powers have now been decided and are roughly as already indicated. It will be entitled to ask the Government's questions, but not to interpret the Government; in constitutional matters it can take the initiative, and it can discuss measures submitted to the Government.

Mr. Kerensky conferred on Sunday afternoon with the delegates of the democratic conference and of the middle-class sections, and the result was an agreement on all questions. These middle-class sections will have 120 seats in the Provisional Council; the democratic conference has given itself 202 representatives and the Maximilians will have 66 representatives.

At the conference with Mr. Kerensky, the Prime Minister said the Government would immediately form a complete coalition cabinet which would tackle work at once on the basis laid down by the Government together with representatives of democracy and the middle class. From Kieff comes a message that the Ukraine Secretariat-General of the autonomous Government has issued a proclamation announcing that it now assures the government of the country, having completed its internal organization.

During a conversation with the middle-class and democratic representatives, Mr. Terestchenko dealt strongly on the necessity of the Government being responsible to a legally elected legislature rather than to a legislature self-elected. In this connection the Provisional Government has published an official statement regarding the membership of the constituent assembly, the total number of electoral districts being fixed at 830. Petrograd has 20 members and Moscow 19.

BACK BAY LAND RULING REVERSED

The Massachusetts Supreme Court today declared unconstitutional a statute of 1915 which gave the land court power to remove restrictions on Back Bay land and provided that owners of property who suffered damage might have their rights determined in the Superior Court. This decision was given by the full bench of the court.

After that section of the Back Bay was filed, trustees who held the land entered into an agreement under which they imposed restrictions which were to be in force from May 16, 1890, to Jan. 1, 1950. These restrictions provided that no building costing less than \$15,000 should be erected, and prohibited the use of the land for stables, foundry purposes.

Owing to changed conditions in that section of Boston in recent years, the Legislature of 1915, in Chapter 112, provided that the Land Court might remove equitable restrictions if it should be found that they ought not longer to be enforced. The Land Court exercised that power and decreed that the Riverbank Improvement Company might register title without restrictions.

In reversing the decree of the Land Court, the Supreme Court in an opinion written by Chief Justice Ruggs says that the law of 1915 deprives some of the owners of their rights in real property for a private use contrary to the security afforded by Articles I and X of the Bill of Rights.

The decision affects all property on the north side of Commonwealth Avenue extending to the Charles River, and also includes the Bay State Road and all streets running at right angles with Commonwealth Avenue on its northern side.

The chief respondent is Sarah A. Chadwick, trustee.

GERMANY TO SUPPLY HOLLAND WITH COAL

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A semi-official Berlin telegram states that Germany is ready to supply Holland with 200,000 tons of German and 50,000 tons of Belgian coal, and that this item is only part of an extensive German-Dutch economic agreement.

MORE LOANS TO ALLIES ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Loans of \$40,000,000 each to Great Britain and France have been announced by the Treasury Department. This advances Great Britain's indebtedness to \$1,250,000,000 and that of France to \$730,000,000. The aggregate of United States' loans to the Allies since the war began is \$2,598,400,000. For the first six months that the United States was participating in the war, the loans averaged \$14,000,000 a day.

UTAH FARMERS SEND FOOD ASSURANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ten thousand farmers, represented by the State Farm Bureau of Utah, telegraphed assurance of their support in food conservation to the Food Administration today through W. W. Armstrong, Federal Food Administrator for Utah. They promised to supply the beet sugar factories to the limit of their capacity next year and assured him that through their efforts their State has a surplus this year of 100,000 tons. All differences between sugar refiners and farmers have been forgotten, the message says, and the contract on a profit-sharing basis has been agreed upon.

The Food Administrator wired this reply: "Splendid action of farmers of Utah is very much appreciated. Such action is particularly gratifying, and greatly fortifies me in the work I am undertaking."

MILEAGE FARE PLAN IS URGED

Bay State Street Railway Seeks

to Have Established in the Country Districts Rates Based on the Miles Traveled

Approval of a new schedule of car fares for its rural lines was asked of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission today by the Bay State Street Railway Company which seeks to have the rate of fares between points in the country districts based on the number of miles traveled by the passenger, with a minimum charge of six cents.

While it is stated, the proposed schedule will not change the fare unit in the larger cities and suburbs, it does apply to 370 miles of track operated by the company.

In a statement explaining the proposed change, the Bay State Road management said in part:

"Without question, in order that this road may be made self-sustaining and pay dividends, it will be essential that the rates of fare shall be commensurate with the service rendered."

"It is proposed that a tentative three-cents-a-mile rate shall be established along some of the non-paying lines, and on others, where the conditions are not so alarming, a two- and one-half cents-a-mile rate.

In other sections the rate will be two cents a mile. In every instance an initial fare of six cents to pay for transportation over the first three miles, or any part thereof, will be collected. It is to avoid the necessity of discontinuing and perhaps scrapping its rural lines that the Bay State Company has petitioned the Public Service Commission for approval of this mileage system.

"At present a fare of six cents is charged for a ride over any part of certain established long and short distances, with an extra six cents if the passenger merely enters a second district no matter if the ride in the second district is only a few hundred feet. This means that many patrons of the road who are obliged now to pay two fares—12 cents—for a ride which takes them only part way through two contiguous districts, will, under the new schedule, pay an initial fare of six cents, and then an additional two cents for each mile traveled in the next zone. Many who now pay 12 cents between certain points will be able to take the same ride for eight or possibly 10 cents, as the case may be, under the new schedule."

The company stated that the schedule is filed subsequent to an exhaustive investigation and study into the situation, and that the new system would conform with proposals of various town and county officials appearing before the Public Service Commission and before investigating committees of the Legislature. The statement also says:

"This system of transportation rates between rural points will be similar in character to that of steam railways—so much per mile, varying from three to two cents, according to the volume of travel, cost of operation, etc., prevailing in the particular localities. This will tend to equalize opportunity for each community to support its own section of street railway as well as eliminate the short-and-long-haul-for-one-fare, which, along with high costs, has to a large extent caused the financial embarrassment of street railways all over the country.

"It will, to an extent, relieve city passengers from the burden of paying increased rates in order that the total income of the street car company may be sufficient to meet the expenses of all its lines. By uniform fares on the rural sections, such sections will become more nearly self-supporting. It has been ascertained and established that those who depend on rural transportation prefer to pay a mileage fare rather than have the rural lines discontinued entirely."

EDSEL FORD PRESSES EXEMPTION CLAIM

DETROIT, Mich.—Edsel Ford will carry his claim for exemption from selective service before President Wilson. He has started a fight through his attorneys to have the draft board rescind its denial. If this fails, he will go before the President claiming exemption on the ground that he is vice-president, secretary and director of the Ford Motor Company, which is working on government contracts.

In reversing the decree of the Land Court, the Supreme Court in an opinion written by Chief Justice Ruggs says that the law of 1915 deprives some of the owners of their rights in real property for a private use contrary to the security afforded by Articles I and X of the Bill of Rights.

The decision affects all property on the north side of Commonwealth Avenue extending to the Charles River, and also includes the Bay State Road and all streets running at right angles with Commonwealth Avenue on its northern side.

The chief respondent is Sarah A. Chadwick, trustee.

WHARVES SOUGHT FOR SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

Representatives of the American Commercial Ship Company were in Boston today, inspecting wharves and accommodations for a proposed line to South America. The men would not divulge any of the details of their plans, but said that everything had been arranged to establish a South American run to Boston. They said that the first boat for the company is under construction, and that it will carry about 1000 tons of cargo.

The party visited points along East Boston and Charlestown. It is understood that the general cargo from the South will consist of wools and hides, while the ships will carry general merchandise to South America.

ANOTHER PEACE OFFER PLANNED

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)

Germany and Austria have agreed to make another peace offer on the basis of no territorial aggrandizement, surrender of Belgium and the French territories and no indemnity on either side, according to the Berlin Tages Zeitung today.

NATIONAL ARMY NEWLY GROUPED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department this afternoon announced a new grouping of men in the national army to form 16 white divisions and one colored division, besides bringing national guard forces to full strength from the drafted men. The colored division will be made up from every part of the nation.

Voluntary enlistments for the regular army will keep it filled up without transferring men from the first draft to it. The balance of the 687,000 drafted men will be used to supplement the voluntary enlistments for the special and technical branches which form an important part of the modern army. Negroes will be distributed evenly through the 16 national army cantonments.

ODD FELLOWS ALSO PROTEST

Order to Object, Says Grand Secretary, to Limitation of Lodge Headquarters in Camps to a Roman Catholic Society

GERMAN QUERY ON PROPAGANDA

Majority Parties Win Vote as to Use of Budget Money for Purpose of Influencing Opinion in the Army

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—As a result of interparty conference held during Saturday and Sunday it was decided at yesterday's brief sitting of the Reichstag to postpone further debate on the official concurrence at Pan-German propaganda, and to refer back the supplementary budget to the main committee when it comes up for a third reading, with the request that the committee shall decide if and how the money asked for is to be used for propaganda among the army.

As a session of the main committee is practically tantamount to a confidential Reichstag session this arrangement will facilitate the majority parties' attack on the Government especially as the supplementary estimates provide among other things for Dr. Helfferich's salary in his new office as Vice-Chancellor.

Herr Haas, the Socialist minority leader, objected both to postponement of the debate and to the referring back of the estimates on the ground that the situation was quite clear already, and that "whoever after Saturday's debate does not know how we stand with the War Minister and the future Vice-Chancellor, is just hoping for."

Herr Ebert, the Socialist majority spokesman, is insistent, however, that examination must be made of how the funds asked for are to be used and observed that the House might then come to the conclusion that the reorganization of the government offices was desirable.

The Conservatives objected to the whole arrangement, and the attitude of the National Liberals remains undefined, but eventually the majority parties, consisting of the Center Progressives and Majority Socialists carried the day.

Meanwhile, the Chancellor has returned to Berlin from main headquarters, and is being severely criticized in the press for failure to appear in the Reichstag Saturday and answer the interpellation himself.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Sunday's German papers show that the Reichstag majority parties are indignant at Dr. Helfferich's behavior in the Reichstag on Saturday, when he broke off his speech, owing to interruptions, and there is some talk of the resumption of the debate, planned for today, but postponed until tomorrow, being made the occasion for a vote of censure on the Government in view of the Independent Socialists' proposal that the house should declare that the Government's reply to its interpellation does not meet the Reichstag's views.

The time is not far distant, The Christian Science Monitor is informed by officials close to the "Serbian Legion," when the world shall be told in detail of the propaganda carried on by Austria-Hungary as far back as 1908, even in the United States, to prejudice the opinion of the world night seems to indicate a serious situation.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—In a Berlin dispatch Herr Goethen, Progressive member of the Reichstag, is quoted as having said at a meeting of the central committee of his party that although the military situation was satisfactory, there was no hope of crushing Germany's enemies on land. As for the submarine campaign 7,000,000 tons of shipping had been sunk, he asserted, but no disposition toward peace on the part of England was discernible. A rationing system for foodstuffs had not been introduced, and no one was able to say when the U-boat would make England more inclined for peace.

America cannot be forced to make peace, Herr Goethen continued. We cannot force America to pay a war indemnity. There remains only England, but should we, in order to obtain an indemnity of 10,000,000,000 marks, sacrifice 50,000,000,000 marks and another 500,000 men?

Germann's allies, Herr Goethen con-

tinued, were not inclined to continue the war for Pan-German plans of conquest, but were striving for peace by understanding and conciliation, while the Pan-German clamor for annexations was finding a bad reception among them. He asserted that the long working hours and insufficient feeding at home increased the desire for peace among the workers and that strikes might be expected if the war should be continued for aims of conquest.

MEAT RECEIPTS CONTINUE HEAVY

Daily reports on meat trade conditions in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Washington by the United States Bureau of Markets have shown, for some time, that enormous supplies are being piled on the market with the dealers attempting to dispose of the surplus by putting quantities in the cold storage and by lowering quotations. Today's report continues the story with heavy supplies, including two full train loads of Chicago beef received at Boston, and slow demands in practically all grades.

Increasing receipts in New York were met with a slow demand, says today's report from that office. In Philadelphia the beef market was "generally dull." The "coolers" are filled" in Washington with a light demand. Prices for bulls in that market are "a shade lower." The market for veal is dull and draggy, with a slow demand and heavy receipts. Liberal receipts in Philadel-

phia were offered in a slow market with "heavyweights selling hard."

Pork is the only meat which is selling at a normal rate. The receipts are light, however, and the demand moderate in practically all of the reported markets.

"Market barely steady" is the report for lamb in Philadelphia and Washington and in the latter city, the receipts are increasing. The light supply in Boston is met with a correspondingly light demand and decreasing receipts in New York sold with a slow demand.

The Boston office reports a "very slow" demand for mutton with a dull market and light receipts. Moderate receipts in New York and Philadelphia were met with decreasing demands. Only in Washington has the market improved where the supply is very light and the demand generally good.

SERBIA THOUGH VANQUISHED IS YET UNDAUNTED

(Continued from page one)

Rivers Save and Danube into Serbia of these troops. Bulgaria treacherously attacked Serbia, stabbing her in the back at the very moment that Bulgaria was negotiating with the Allies on the concessions she wanted to obtain from Serbia, and which were promised her by the Entente Allies. The Serbian Army resisted for two months, although the enemy were three times superior in numbers, and finally had to abandon Serbian territory.

"After the epic retreat across Albania, the Serbian Army first was reorganized on the Island of Corfu, and thence it was sent to the Salonika front; where, since one year, it resumed its fight for the liberation of its country. During this time the enemy was systematically annihilating the Serbian people and devastating the country. The Bulgarians are foremost in this barbarous behavior. They are massacring and deporting, not only men, but women and children, so that the Serbian population may not prevent them proving their 'historic' rights to the wrested territory.

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THE QUESTION OF A UNION GOVERNMENT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Progress in the direction of the formation of a union Government is slow. The western Liberals had a meeting with the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, and it is stated that their demands were of such a nature that unless they are considerably modified there is little chance of a working basis being arrived at. It is pointed out, however, that even if an arrangement is not reached with the western politicians, who may be said to represent machine politics, it will not affect a union Government, as there are other western Liberals who will be invited by the Premier to assist him in forming a Government. A further conference between the parties is to be held today.

**SIXTEEN ELECTION
OFFICERS INDICTED**

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sixteen more election inspectors were indicted today by the grand jury for alleged complicity in frauds in the mayoralty primaries. This makes a total of 42 indictments since District Attorney Swann started his investigation.

EXPLOSIVES NEAR CITY HALL

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Three pounds of dynamite have been found in an area of the City Hall here by the foreman of the cleaning force. The explosives were taken to the office of the superintendent of maintenance. The explosive was found under the controller's window, and in his office are located the vaults of the city.

PAPER FACES MAIL EXCLUSION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York Call, a Socialist newspaper printed in English, has announced that it had been ordered by the Postmaster-General to show cause in Washington why it should not be barred from the mails under the Espionage Law. The publishers state they have not decided whether to file a written reply or to appear through attorneys.

GAS RATE ACTION POSTPONED

After a hearing in Cambridge yesterday at which about 30 citizens appeared to protest the proposed rates of the Cambridge Gas Light Company, the Massachusetts Gas and Electric Light Commission postponed action "indefinitely."

IKE

Ike was an allotment-holder, not a war-time allotment-holder, although disparagement is very far from being intended by such an explanation, but Ike had been an allotment-holder almost ever since there were such things as allotments, just as Mrs. Ike had been a member of the Co-op almost ever since there were such things as Co-ops. Allotment-holding was not, of course, his trade or profession. For the greater part of every day he was a porter on the railway, and it was indeed to the Railway Company that he owed his allotment. In spring, summer, and autumn, however, all the time he could call his own apart from his regular calling, and after he had afforded any assistance in his power to Mrs. Ike in the house—there were certain things, for instance, which Mrs. Ike, being short of stature, could not well reach, and if there was no special hurry for them she would wait

months past, had exercised his ingenuity in doing the best that could be done with materials available to defeat air raids. This engineer directed the barrage which went up. It was not quite clear how high it went, but as high as enemy aeroplanes could go. "I was in my office for the whole of the last raids," Sir Francis said, "and when the enemy attacks came on up went the barrage and they were prevented from coming into interior of London in force."

Continuing, Sir Francis said they would have more men, more machines and more ammunition. People should remember, when air raids were on, that the terrible barrage they heard put up was their best friend. Their own airmen were incomparable. Sir Francis strongly advised people not to look out to see what was going on, but to take all cover they could get. He did not think the Germans could come on dark nights or in bad weather, but it was impossible to say what might happen in the future. In passing, he mentioned that against Zeppelins they were, at first, absolutely powerless, and had the Germans known they might have unloaded bombs on London to far greater extent than they did.

SPAIN RECALLS CASE OF UC-52

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—The new situation arising from the escape of the German submarine U-293 from Cadiz follows on the case of the UC-52 which, in the early part of the summer, was taken into Cadiz in a helpless condition with her propeller damaged and other serious injuries. A great controversy, which assumed an international and diplomatic aspect occurred, the point being that according to the Hague convention, unless the vessel could be repaired within 24 hours, she should be interned. This was the view taken by the Spanish authorities at first, but after the vessel had been taken to the government shipyards it was said that it would need three or four weeks to put her right, new parts having to be cast.

A few days later it began to be suggested semi-officially, that when she was repaired, there did not seem to be any reason why she should not be allowed to go. The Allies at once protested, France showing great indignation at the proposal, and it was freely stated that if the UC-52 were allowed to leave, it would be regarded as an unfriendly act on the part of Spain.

Nevertheless, the Spanish Government accepted a promise from the German commander that he would take his craft straight home and not attack anything on the way, and on this, the boat left Cadiz. The international difficulties, however, had by this time become so acute that Spain was led immediately to promulgate a decree announcing that any submarines whatever that came into her waters during the period of the war, no matter to whom they belonged or whatever might be their excuse or reason, would be interned for the period of the war, and this satisfied the allied governments.

Now, only a few weeks later, the U-293 had escaped. Her freedom from injury, when she was interned and the fact that she could not have escaped without the rules and regulations for custodianship having been relaxed, and there being conviction on the part of officials render the case very aggravating.

It was in the early hours of Sunday morning that Vice-Admiral Flores, Minister of Marine, received an urgent message from Cadiz that the U-293 had gone. He immediately communicated with the Premier, and Señor Dato took the steps already cables to The Christian Science Monitor. The Premier was informed that the craft could have had no ammunition on board when she left, everything having been taken off when she was interned and placed in the arsenal. The Government is plainly much perturbed, and the first impression is that it will not be by any means an easy matter to explain away.

And so he would rest on his broom for a moment, and look round, as the setting sun made long shadows from the telegraph poles along the railway bank, and a gust of wind blew another phalanx of golden brown leaves toward him from the trees close by. "They do that all the time," he would say. And then, after a pause—"I like them when they come, and I like them when they go, and I like them just then, when they haven't caught on at all." So he would go on sweeping until the last moment. It was more, one felt sure, for the pleasure of being there, of looking round every now and again on the afternoon's work, the fresh turned soil, and the neatly trimmed paths, or maybe at the little tool house and green house, all in one, fashioned from the most wonderful collection of used timbers—just painted afresh.

When the last light had almost gone and the telegraph poles no longer threw shadows, but were instead silhouetted black against a sky of red and gray, he would begin to collect his baggage, his porter's box of black, a strange assortment of papers, leather odds and ends of his official calling. In addition, there would be the produce from the allotment, potatoes for over Sunday, a large bunch of marrows, all colors, closely packed together and destined for the window of the front room. "Yes sir, begging your pardon sir, the missus likes a nice bunch of flowers as well as anything. She's same as a child in some things—begging your pardon, sir."

E. F.

WARDING OFF AIR RAID

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Sir Francis Lloyd informed a meeting, yesterday, that in the air defense of London he had the assistance of one of the ablest of engineers, who, for

months past, had exercised his ingenuity in doing the best that could be done with materials available to defeat air raids. This engineer directed the barrage which went up. It was not quite clear how high it went, but as high as enemy aeroplanes could go. "I was in my office for the whole of the last raids," Sir Francis said, "and when the enemy attacks came on up went the barrage and they were prevented from coming into interior of London in force."

Continuing, Sir Francis said they would have more men, more machines and more ammunition. People should remember, when air raids were on, that the terrible barrage they heard put up was their best friend. Their own airmen were incomparable. Sir Francis strongly advised people not to look out to see what was going on, but to take all cover they could get. He did not think the Germans could come on dark nights or in bad weather, but it was impossible to say what might happen in the future. In passing, he mentioned that against Zeppelins they were, at first, absolutely powerless, and had the Germans known they might have unloaded bombs on London to far greater extent than they did.

PROCEEDINGS AT BORDEAUX

Despite Stormy Beginnings Great Socialist Congress Settling Down to Business—Notable Speech by M. Varenne.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BORDEAUX, France (Tuesday)—

Despite the disorderly opening to the proceedings in the French national Socialist congress, which is now in progress at the Alhambra, and which seemed to bode somewhat ill for any satisfactory understanding being arrived at, which is the main object of the congress, the great gathering has now settled down to deep and careful consideration of the great problem before it, which is fraught with high consequence to France, both present and future.

Already there are clear indications that the ultimate results are likely to be such as party and country will congratulate themselves upon. There are nearly 400 delegates, representing every Socialist federation in France, including those whose headquarters are or were in occupied territory. They represent every shade of Socialist, and there are a few women. M. Renaud presided over the opening proceedings.

During the first day there were frequent disturbances due chiefly to the highly implacable attitude assumed by M. Brizon, leader of Kienthalian Party of extremists, who would have the war ended quickly at any cost, and would have no association between party leaders and the Government.

One day, on the opening day, was any serious attempt made to consider the main question before the meeting. When a member said that the Stockholm conference was a German invention to assist them to German peace and unless France were completely victorious she would disappear, the Kienthalians, in the noisiest manner possible, showed their disapproval of such sentiments. The presidential bell was continually set ringing, rules of order were regularly abandoned, many delegates strove to make themselves heard at the same time, and occasionally one got up on a table to give himself more prominence.

Part of the business of the day was any serious attempt made to consider the main question before the meeting. When a member said that the Stockholm conference was a German invention to assist them to German peace and unless France were completely victorious she would disappear, the Kienthalians, in the noisiest manner possible, showed their disapproval of such sentiments. The presidential bell was continually set ringing, rules of order were regularly abandoned, many delegates strove to make themselves heard at the same time, and occasionally one got up on a table to give himself more prominence.

On the second day, the delegates' subscriptions were paid, otherwise they would not have voting power. It was discovered that the subscription of M. Brizon, chief Kienthalian was wanting, and, on being informed of the rules, he intimated that the congress no longer represented Socialism, and he would not support its funds.

The question obviously arose then as to why he attended. This incident, trivial in itself, is really of good omen, for the extremists evidently see the hopelessness of their cause. On the following morning the congress settled down to a thoroughly careful and orderly examination of the business in hand.

On the majority side, some excellent speeches, full of high patriotism were made, the general tenor of which was that national defense was everything, and only when that was completely satisfied could any other matters be considered. The minority leaders were less emphatic and inclined to make conditions such as that proposed by M. Mistral, who would make it an understanding with the Government that if Socialists are to join the Ministry the working classes must have the same passport facilities as international financiers.

The speech of the day, however, was that by the Deputy M. Varenne, who was offered the post of Minister of Public Instruction by M. Painlevé, but refused it in accordance with party orders. He shrewdly expressed the main difference between the majority and the minority, with its various sections, as that between the form of peace and the date thereof, the majority being wholly concerned with the former, while to the minority, a speedy peace seemed the first consideration. He urged however, that Socialists, more than anyone else should keep off peace until it was assured that the peace to be obtained would be good and lasting, for they had a bigger stake in the future than any others. If they made any kind of peace that consolation would there be, as for their soldier members on their return and what would Socialism be like then? The majority cheered the deputy and he had much applause from the minority.

Mr. Henderson's Letter

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BORDEAUX, France (Sunday)—

Arthur Henderson's letter, to the Socialist congress was the most important item of this afternoon's session. Mr. Henderson indicated the strong desire of British Socialists and Labor men to secure a basis of agreement among themselves before seeking an understanding with their friends in other countries. They strongly desired, he mentioned, understanding with the American Federation of Labor, both for an internal and international conference. He advised the same unity for French Socialists, so that at the next meeting they might speak with one voice. Mr. Henderson repudiated any desire to revive the old Internationale, which would not secure what was their main desire,

namely, the most representative working class gathering possible, so as to influence respective governments toward a people's peace. "If the French are able to unite," Mr. Henderson added, "for the purpose of securing a people's peace, then French and British will be able to continue their efforts until such agreement is reached as will justify further efforts to secure an international conference."

FINE QUALITY OF SPINACH COMING INTO MARKET

United States Bureau Advises
Householders to Lay in Supply of Vegetable Green

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Congressman

WHAT SHIPPING FIGURES REVEAL

Study of Statistics in Britain Indicates Future Tonnage Construction as Likely to Keep Pace, at Least, With Losses

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—There is a general idea abroad that the shipping industry is likely to enjoy unprecedented prosperity for a long time after the war, and it may not be out of place to draw attention to many factors which contain a warning.

The impression is that on the conclusion of the war the tonnage of the world will be sadly diminished. For obvious reasons exact figures are withheld from the public, but on the basis of recent utterances by Mr. Lloyd George it should be possible to arrive at conclusions not very wide of the mark. At the outbreak of the war the world's tonnage was upward of 40,000,000 tons gross of which about one-half was under the British flag. It is well known that the output of mercantile ships from British yards normally approached an average of 2,000,000 tons annually. The figures for 1915 fell to 688,000, for 1916 to 538,000, but since then there has been set in, and during the first six months of 1917 the output was 484,000 tons and the rate of launching of new tonnage was increasing rapidly.

Mr. Lloyd George referred to the German estimate that the British Mercantile Marine was being reduced at the rate of 450,000 to 500,000 tons per month since the commencement of the unrestricted submarine campaign; he was able to give the assurance that the average net losses during the months February-July inclusive were below 250,000 tons, in spite of the fact that the gross loss in April was 560,000 tons; he further stated that during July-August the net losses were at the rate of 176,000 tons.

He also lifted the veil on another interesting fact, viz., that the total net reduction of the British Mercantile Marine during the 12 months from June-July, 1916, was 10 per cent. He did not give the figure on which the 10 per cent was to be calculated, but his intimation is good enough to enable an estimate to be made of the probable net reduction of the British Mercantile Marine from the end of June, 1916, to the end of December, 1917, at about two and one-half million tons. This figure is based upon the net monthly losses during the remaining four months of 1917 remaining at 175,000 tons. There is surely no reason to expect any increase of the net losses, seeing that Mr. Lloyd George was able to announce that 1,100,000 tons of new tonnage, or more than the pre-war average, would be added during the last six months of this year. Beyond this the weather conditions will be militating against the success of the submarines to an ever-increasing degree, as the autumn and winter advance. It is difficult to estimate closely the net losses of the British mercantile marine during the first 22 months of war, and the net losses of other countries since the war started, but taking into consideration the new tonnage which has been built in neutral countries, in the United States and Japan, in all probability the mercantile marine of the whole world will not show a reduction of more than 10 per cent, or from 4,000,000 to 4,500,000 tons by the end of this year.

Early this year it was reported by an expert that the output of ocean-going tonnage from American yards was approaching the British figures in a normal year; this was probably an exaggeration at the time, but considering that the British yards are at this moment turning out as much mercantile tonnage as before the war, and that this is being done while at the same time satisfying the enormously increased requirements of the Admiralty for tonnage for war purposes, it is only reasonable to expect that the American yards will now be turning out as much or more mercantile tonnage than Great Britain. It is therefore a fair assumption that in future construction of new tonnage will at least keep pace with the destruction.

If these estimates are anywhere near the mark, the largely increased building capacity of the world will be quite capable of raising the tonnage figures to the pre-war level within about two years of the conclusion of the war.

No doubt there will be an urgent demand for ships to bring stores of raw materials to the countries whose industries are now at a standstill for the lack of them; there will also be a big demand for tonnage to carry materials for reconstruction in the devastated districts. In addition to this there is another factor which has not been taken into account in the above figures, viz., the extent of disrepair of the available tonnage on the cessation of hostilities. It is well known that all vessels are now being kept running with a minimum amount of repairs and continual postponements of surveys; it is impossible to give an estimate, but it would not be surprising if this state of disrepair should impair the efficiency of the tonnage already afloat to the tune of about 10 per cent during the first year after the war.

But these are all transitory factors and there are factors of a permanent nature at work which it will be wise not to disregard.

Already, at the outbreak of war, the available tonnage was in excess of requirements, and it is surely reasonable to suppose that the loss of life and destruction of capital during the war will automatically lead to some reduction of international trade. But there is a far bigger factor at work than this, viz., the change which is coming over the grain trade, which

has always been the predominant influence on the freight market.

War is the great separator and has necessitated an increased reliance upon their own resources of almost all countries. Everywhere there is a cry for the increase of the areas under cultivation, and Great Britain presents the most striking example. During a comparatively limited number of years preceding the war about 4,000,000 acres went out of cultivation in this country. Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that in 1916 there had been a further reduction of 250,000 acres. Since then the cultivated area has increased by a million acres, and he stated that home-grown foodstuffs were likely to show an increase of 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 tons. He must doubtless have meant that more intensive farming in addition to the increased acreage was expected to give this increased yield. He went further and stated that he looked forward to seeing several more million acres under cultivation in the spring of 1918, so that it should not be unreasonable to expect an increase of 6,000,000 tons. The desire is to increase the cultivated area still more, in future, when ample labor is available. At the present moment the question of labor difficulty is being solved by cooperation with the military authorities, increased use of female labor and the employment of tractors. Mr. Lloyd George stated that 2500 tractors would be at work soon and next spring the number will be 8000.

Accepting Mr. Lloyd George's figures, the importation of grain and feeding stuffs into Great Britain after the war should show a decrease of about 6,000,000 tons. If this result is achieved it will mean the release of 750,000 tons of shipping.

Prof. T. B. Wood has recently published a pamphlet containing figures which are likely to astound the uninitiated. He points out that the consumption of grain in Great Britain was nearly 17,000,000 tons before the war, of which about 10,500,000 tons were imported; further he points out that only 5,500,000 tons were used for home consumption; about 2,000,000 tons went to the breweries and distilleries, 300,000 tons to other industries, and about 9,500,000 tons went to the feeding of live stock. He draws attention to the fact that in view of the present tonnage position, it is a most wasteful procedure to use grain for the production of meat, and he calculates that by importing more meat and by stopping the feeding of pigs and poultry on grain, it is possible to save an importation of 3,000,000 tons of grain to make up for which it would only be necessary to carry 250,000 tons of meat. Probably these figures only possess a war interest, and when normal freights rule again the importation of grain, oilcake, etc., for cattle feeding will once more be a profitable business.

NEW GRAND VIZIER OF MOROCCO NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
RABAT, Morocco.—A decree was issued on Aug. 30 appointing El Mokri Grand Vizier of Morocco. He arrived in Rabat from Fez on the following day. His predecessor, El Guebbas, has been appointed honorary Grand Vizier by the Sultan, who has also made him President of the High Council for Muhammadian education. General Lyautey wrote to El Guebbas at the same time thanking him in the name of the French Republic for the eminent services which he has rendered his country and France.

El Guebbas has held the post of Grand Vizier since November, 1913. He was very closely connected with events in Morocco between 1900 and 1911. Belonging to a family which originally emigrated from Spain, and educated at the school established at Tangier by the Sultan Moulay Hassan, he took his degree at Oxford and passed through Woolwich. In 1901 and 1902 he visited Algiers and gave his support to the agreements which laid the foundation stones of the French Protectorate of the Shereefian Empire. He then led the military operations against the Rorui and succeeded El Menchbi as Minister for War. During the Algeciras crisis, El Guebbas was regarded as being influenced by his French sympathies. In 1908 he was appointed to represent the Sultan with the diplomatic corps at Tangier, a position equivalent to that of Minister for Foreign Affairs. He then followed El Mokri in the Grand Viziership.

El Mokri who, today again becomes Grand Vizier is a powerful promoter of the French policy in Morocco, which finds an able representative in General Lyautey. Only recently El Mokri visited France at the head of a mission from Mecca. He went to the French front to tell his fellow countrymen what France was doing and achieving in their country. On this occasion he was made a commander of the Legion of Honor.

SHIPPING PROGRAM IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—A vast program of shipping construction is about to be inaugurated in France. This is the result of the activity shown by M. de Monzie since he has taken over the administration problems connected with the merchant service and the adequate provision of maritime transport. It is said that the new program will secure annually from the dockyards three times the amount of tonnage produced in a normal year in the period preceding the war. M. de Monzie has carefully considered and provided for the supply of raw materials and of expert and ordinary labor. His program will be further increased as soon as it is possible to build new dockyards and organize naval construction in the French colonial ports. The French naval department is giving M. de Monzie some aid in the carrying out of his building scheme. Stocks from one of the arsenals are being ceded to the merchant service construction yards.

LORD RHONDDA ON MEAT PRICES

Says Stores and Feeding Stuffs Mainly Responsible for Higher Cost of Producing Beef in the United Kingdom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—A deputation from the Central Chamber of Agriculture was recently received by Lord Rhondda at the Ministry of Food for the purpose of discussing the prices recently fixed for meat by the Food Controller.

In the course of a long statement Lord Rhondda emphasized the necessity for making sacrifice to win the war that would never be asked for in times of peace. The Government, he said, would not ask farmers to reduce their herds of cattle unless the situation required it. The Board of Agriculture had informed him that there was a larger head of cattle in the country than was the case before the war. This was largely due to the fact that British-grown meat had not been used so far for feeding the British and allied armies.

The shortage of tonnage, Lord Rhondda continued, also affects the situation. The Shipping Controller has continually to decide between a number of competing claims for tonnage. If a ship brings feeding stuff for cattle it cannot bring the same quantity of material for munitions or for food for human beings. Owing to the shortage of tonnage it is probable this winter there will be only limited quantities of oil-cake available, and it is necessary therefore to use what there is to the best advantage. Milk has first claim and priority in supply will be given to milch cows. This may leave the supply for fattening seriously limited. Lord Rhondda then quoted Mr. Prothero's view, which was shared by other experts, that prime beef was no longer economical for the country at large. Highly finished prime beef was a luxury for which the nation would have to pay too expensively in imported feeding stuffs. The authorities, therefore, contemplated that cattle would have to be killed off at an earlier stage of fattening this winter than had been the practice hitherto.

I have been impressed by the unanimity with which farmers frankly recognize that the present high prices of meat and cattle cannot be defended, Lord Rhondda continued. They have all expressed regret that it was not possible to take action at a much earlier date to prevent prices rising to the unprecedented height they reached earlier this year. Measures taken to prevent a rise in price cause far less inconvenience than those taken to prevent prices once they have risen to an extravagant level. One of the main reasons why prices have risen so high is that whereas during peace times 40 per cent of the meat used in the United Kingdom by the civilian population is imported, during the war these supplies from overseas have been diverted to the use of the allied armies and navies, and less than 10 per cent of the meat supplied for the civilian population have been imported. Whilst beef has been supplied to the army at rates which were very much cheaper than the price of beef on the English market, the absence of the usual competition has, without effort on the part of the British agriculturists, caused the abnormal increase in prices here. This excessive rise in prices is due to war conditions and national necessity and no section of the community can reasonably expect it to continue.

What I am trying to secure, not only in connection with meat, but in the case of the other commodities for which I am responsible, Lord Rhondda continued, is that the price to be paid by the consumer should be dependent directly on the cost of production and a reasonable profit to the producer. The factors mainly responsible for the higher cost of producing beef are the cost of stores and the cost of feeding stuffs. If these can be reduced to a reasonable figure, there will be no difficulty in producing beef at prices which consumers in this country will regard as fair under the circumstances, that is to say the 60s. price for January. The farmer who rears his own calves should have no difficulty in producing fat beef at 60s. The price of stores has been grossly inflated and the first step toward a satisfactory system of reduction is a reduction in their price. The price of stores must be brought down very substantially. There are already indications that the price of stores is coming down and it will, I hope, soon reach a more reasonable figure. The price of the stores already bought cannot be reduced, but the sliding scale of prices was devised in order to get over this difficulty. Many farmers, I know, think that the better course would have been to have fixed a flat price from September onward until next summer. I should have preferred myself to fix the 60s. price from September onward and to compensate those who, in the ordinary course of business, had been compelled to pay extravagant prices last spring for their stores, but it was represented to me that this would not be practicable, and it was to meet their difficulty that considerably higher prices than could otherwise be justified were fixed for September and October. These early autumn prices show a margin of 80 to 100 per cent above pre-war prices and have not been severely criticized. They were intended as a method of avoiding actual losses, so far as the intervention of the department was concerned, to farmers who had bought stores at a high price. These prices are, Lord Rhondda added, of course, maximum prices.

With regard to feeding stuffs, on account of lack of tonnage Lord Rhondda could only say he would make every

effort to secure as large a quantity as possible, and for such supplies as were obtained he undertook to say that later in the year there would be an appreciable reduction in price. Lord Rhondda then stated that he had taken over the whole of the Egyptian cotton seed crop which would enable the cost of cotton cake to be reduced, while arrangements, with a similar object in view, were under negotiation in connection with other classes of oil-cake.

Dealing with the criticism that it is not fair to control what the farmer sells, without controlling what he buys, Lord Rhondda reminded farmers that oil seeds had been under control for several months. At the same time that he put forward his proposals for controlling meat supplies he took in hand schemes for reducing the price of oil cakes. He hoped it might be possible to reduce the price of oil cakes to £5 ton. He begged farmers, however, to recollect that the cost of feeding stuffs was only one item in their cost of production, and that the maximum prices of meat allowed them a substantial increase over pre-war prices. A monthly average of live weight prices given in the Board of Agriculture returns for beasts of army quality was 36s. 9d. in January 1914, and the proposed price of 60s. allowed 63 per cent increase upon that figure. The Smithfield returns showed the increase in price to be somewhat more.

Regarding the winter feeding of cattle, Lord Rhondda said that many farmers fed cattle during the winter, not because of the profits they made out of their beasts, but because of the value of the manure for their corn crop. The price of corn was about double what it was in pre-war days and the value of the manure to the farmer had increased accordingly. In considering the prices of cattle, he said, this increase must be taken into account. Farmers were now assured of a steady price for their corn far beyond anything they could have looked for in pre-war days.

Lord Rhondda concluded by quoting Mr. Prothero's statement that the level to which prices had been rising this year was not only a danger to the state, but a danger to the continued prosperity of agriculture, in that they were setting up a bitter and indiscriminating current of public opinion against all farmers. I believe it to be in the best interests of agriculture, Lord Rhondda added, that the price of meat should fall, and I appeal to the patriotism of British farmers to make the sacrifices for which I have called from them and to give me their loyal support at this time of crisis, the gravest in the history of our nation.

DEPUTATION CALLS ON SIGNOR BOSELLI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—A number of representatives of the Official Socialist Party, including SS. Treves, Beltrami, Prampolini, Musatti and several others, were recently received by Signor Boselli to whom they presented the orders of the day discussed by the group at the recent meetings in Milan and Rome. The ensuing discussion, in which all the deputies took part, turned upon the situation in the country, and the need for the adoption of energetic measures to secure a better distribution of corn. The Socialist deputies asked that Parliament might assemble immediately in order to discuss the internal, the foreign and the military policy of the country.

The Prime Minister replied that Parliament would meet in a month or a little over that; unless exceptional circumstances arose, he did not consider it necessary to anticipate this date. He assured them that measures had been taken to prevent the recurrence of the recent unfortunate interruptions in the regular supply of corn and flour. He would firmly uphold the assurances given to Parliament which included the continuation of the war, in concert with their allies, until a peace was obtained in accordance with their national rights and the objects of the war.

To a request from the deputies that the Allies should reconsider their prohibition with regard to the Stockholm Conference, Signor Boselli returned no reply. In answer to another inquiry based on rumors which, in the past, had been widely disseminated, he dismissed the idea that any international agreements, to take effect after the war, could be made without the consent of Parliament, thereby confirming repeated declarations to the same effect.

FREIE ZEITUNG INCIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERNE, Switzerland.—The Freie Zeitung incident which has caused so much stir both in Switzerland and abroad has now been cleared up and, as far as the Swiss Government is concerned, settled. It is now evident that the affair has been greatly exaggerated if not distorted. A falsified issue of the Frankfurter Zeitung having been "manufactured" somewhere in Switzerland and circulated, and suspicions of complicity in this punishable act having fallen on the Freie Zeitung, the authorities had ordered the police to search the offices of this publication with a view to finding out whether it was in any way connected with the paper in question. That the authorities took this course not because of any pressure from the German side or because of the Freie Zeitung's marked friendly attitude towards the policy of the United States, as reported in foreign press dispatches, but in order strictly to maintain Switzerland's neutrality, is evident. The investigation shows that the Freie Zeitung had no hand in the falsification of the Frankfurter Zeitung. One result of the incident is that future the Swiss authorities cannot undertake any action, where publications of a political nature are involved, without the especial authority of the Federal Council.

POLISH COUNCIL OF STATE QUIT

Under Pressure of Policy Pursued by von Beseler Council Decides to Resign—Use of Polish Soldiers Resented

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—A special correspondent of The Times writes that important developments appear to be in progress in Poland. He had, he says, in former letter, described the difficulties which the Council of State at Warsaw was encountering in its efforts to maintain a policy favorable to the Central Powers while the Polish people became increasingly hostile to the authorities of the occupation. The men who had agreed to take part in the policy inaugurated by the act of Nov. 6, and who were bound by a whole past of submission to German and Austrian suggestions, found themselves being forced, bit by bit, into an attitude of opposition by the pressure of public opinion, pushed to the point of exasperation by two years of German domination.

The members of the Council of State did their utmost to delay the moment when they would have to admit the check to their policy; that time had come, however, sooner than any one expected. The Council of State, in a sitting on Aug. 25, decided to resign, and, indeed, the action which General von Beseler asked that they should approve was of a nature calculated to rouse the ire of the most timid of the Polish army.

The Cologne Gazette learns that the whole kernel of the trouble is that every city has too many meat shops," said one western member of the committee. "Each meat shop, for example, has to add enough to the price of meat it sells to pay rent and other overhead charges, support a delivery system, make up for bad accounts and then take a good profit out of it. Our idea would not be to drive the retail merchants out of business, but to afford a place where those who cannot afford present prices could get some relief this winter."

Everybody who bought meat at the municipal shop would have to pay cash and carry his bundles home himself. Only a small margin would have to be added to the wholesale price on this basis."

CITY MARKETS TO SELL MEAT LOW

Plan Proposed to Mr. Hoover by Special Committee Whereby Purchaser Pays Cash and Carries His Bundle Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—Municipal markets for Cleveland, in common with other large cities of the United States, at which the people may buy meat at wholesale prices plus the actual cost of handling, are recommended by the special committee of cattlemen and other experts who have been studying the problem.

This method has been presented to Herbert C. Hoover, head of the Food Administration, ahead of the final report in order that the Bureau of Markets and Distribution can investigate the feasibility of municipal markets and what relief, if any, they would afford the public.

The national committee will propose plans in its report for increasing the beef and hog production of the country. The members will meet in Washington in about 10 days and submit a detailed report and a practical program for stimulating production.

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What else—when it is a natural table water that is also sparkling for taste and tang.

Sold everywhere in splits, pints and quarts only.

Don't accept ordinary waters. Insist on genuine

stry being the essential point in the program elaborated by the Council of State and the object of three months of discussion with Berlin and Vienna. Would it

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

vance anywhere. They were held down in the crater field by our defense fire.

Army of the German Crown Prince: On both of the Laon-Sisson roads the artillery battle waged was of greater violence in the Allette region to the plateau south of Pargny. In the evening several French companies advanced near Vauxallion, but were repulsed by our fire.

East of the Meuse there was a strong fire on our positions and to the rear between Samognex and Bezonvau. The effect of our artillery fire frustrated an attack by the French which was being prepared southwest of Beaumont.

Eastern theater and Macedonia: There have been no great fighting operations.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday) — Yesterday morning's communiqué says after the enemy forces had put down a heavy barrage yesterday at dusk on our front between Hollebeke and Broosseinde, an infantry attack developed against our positions east of Polygon Wood. The attack was beaten off by our fire, a few prisoners remaining in our hands. We successfully raided the enemy line east of Monchy last night.

The official report from British headquarters in France and Belgium last night reads:

Stormy weather continued throughout the day, heavy rain having fallen. Both artilleries were active during the day on the Ypres battle front. There was nothing of interest on the remainder of the British front.

There was a short spell of fair weather on Sunday before the heavy rain which fell almost all day. While this lasted considerable work was done by our artillery machines, and our bombing machines dropped over 2½ tons of explosives on the Staden and Courtaul railway stations and on other targets.

The enemy showed marked activity in the vicinity of our newly won territory and attacked our bombing machines ambitiously. Two hostile machines were brought down and three were driven out of control. One of our machines is missing.

Solomone front:

Hostile detachments which entered Osman Kamila, southwest of Sere, were compelled by our artillery fire to evacuate the village. On Saturday we successfully raided Akindjali and Bulmace, east of Lake Doiran. Our airplanes cooperated by dropping bombs on the enemy batteries and engaging the enemy infantry with machine guns.

Our aircraft also bombed Ciftizik, west of Demir Hissar, where a hostile antiaircraft gun was put out of action, and Cesievo, northwest of Lake Doiran, where an ammunition dump was damaged.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday) — The official report issued on Monday reads:

The artillery fighting was continued in a lively manner in Belgium and on the Aisne front. The enemy troops made several attacks against our small posts in the region of Novettes and Craonne and also in Champagne, in the sectors of Esin-de-Massiges and Mont Haut. All these attempts were repulsed and we took prisoners. Elsewhere the night was calm.

The official communication from the War Office last night reads:

There were artillery actions at various points along the front, particularly in Belgium, in the region of Hurebise and Craonne.

Eastern theater, Oct. 7: Slight activity was displayed by the artillery along the whole front. In the region of Doiran two raids, supported by airplanes, entered the enemy lines, which they partially destroyed. In the Skumbi valley a contingent of Essad Pasha's forces took some Austrian prisoners.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PROTEGRAD, Russia (Tuesday) — The official report issued on Monday follows:

Northern front: North of Pskov and the Pauske farm, after artillery operations, waves of enemy scouting parties appeared. They were repulsed by our fire and repulsed.

The enemy forces several times opened a mine-thrower fire on our positions west of Engelhardhof manor.

In the Iliukst sector our scouting parties accomplished their purpose and took prisoners.

Western front: There were fusillades and artillery duels above the average intensity in the region of Lake Vushnevskoi and northeast of Baronovich.

Southwestern and Rumanian fronts: There were fusillades.

Caucasus front: There is nothing to report.

Air aviation: On Friday, in the Rumanian region, our airmen bombarded the village of Miloch and the Palanka Station. They set fire to the sawmill at the station and the stores magazine exploded.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Tuesday) — The official statement issued on Monday says:

Activity was confined mainly to the artillery along the whole front.

On the Bainsizza Plateau our patrols took a few prisoners. On the Carso enemy patrols were driven off.

COAL SITUATION IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

PT. WILLIAM, Ont.—The coal situation in Canada is beginning to look up largely, the most serious aspect being that of the hard-coal outlook. Bituminous coal is now selling here at \$9 per ton, as against \$5.50 and less in former years. Of the 370,000

tons received this year not more than 100,000 tons remain in store at Ft. William and Ft. Arthur, the balance having been shipped to western points. Up to date there have been received at the head of the lakes 370,000 tons of anthracite coal, as compared with 285,000 tons for the whole season of navigation in 1916, and with about two months of navigation yet to come, the outlook is extremely favorable.

CELEBRATION OF TUFTS NIGHT HELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Mass.—"Tufts night" was celebrated here last night with an unusually large attendance when speeches were made by prominent undergraduates, members of the faculty and officers of the United States Army. James J. Drummond, president of the senior class, presided. Prof. Frank Seavey, head of the English department, welcomed the members of the class of 1921 in behalf of the faculty, and Edward Norton '18, manager of football, spoke a few words, emphasizing the need for candidates. Neal Barney '95 of Lynn, chairman of the executive committee of Tufts College, said: "This is the day of young men, and you have the opportunity to meet and grow with the times."

Capt. E. P. Trott '03 U. S. A., urged the men to stick to their education, and said, "I suppose you would all like to get into the army, but you are in a better place. Your country needs you just where you are. Stick to it."

The last speaker was President H. C. Bumpus, who addressed the freshmen. He said in part: "Scores of the men whose seats you now occupy have gone to the front. Would you fail to back up your team on the field? This is not a question of a team, but of backing up the men who have gone to protect and save the democracy which we cherish. We must stand back of them. We must obey all the orders that we receive."

DEMOCRATS HOLD OPEN-AIR RALLIES

Support of a war administration and not of a war governor was urged again last night on the Democratic stump in Massachusetts by Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston, the party candidate in opposition to Governor Samuel W. McCall, in open air addresses delivered in Norwood and Walpole. Matthew Hale, who has the second place on the Democratic as well as the Prohibition ticket, asked his Republican opponent, Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, his attitude on the initiative and referendum.

Mr. Mansfield emphasized the importance of supporting the Administration, pointing out that the result in this state would go a great way toward convincing Berlin that the American people were a unit behind President Wilson and the war. He called upon Republican voters to forget party lines, as was done in 1864, and this year support President Wilson by voting the Democratic ticket in this State.

WOMEN EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS MERGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense is merging its employment clearing house with another similar office, which has been organized by the New York State Council of Defense under an appropriation made by the Legislature, and with the federal clearing house. The central office will cooperate with state and city civil service commissions, as these latter are facing a dearth of applications for such positions as examinations are held for.

HARVARD VISITORS NAMED

The Board of Overseers of Harvard University have just announced the visiting committees for the coming year. Among the new names found on this list are those of Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood and Assistant Secretary of State, Franklin D. Roosevelt whose names appear on the committee on Military Science and Tactics; W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor of the Philippines on the committee to visit the Botanic Garden; Charles L. Freer, of Detroit, Michigan, on the committee to visit the Fog Art Museum and the Division of Fine Arts; Judge Francis J. Swazey of the Supreme Court of New Jersey on the committee to visit the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences; Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, of New York, on the committee to visit Harvard College; Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York on the committee on the Division of Education; Nicholas Biddle, of New York City, on the committee on Economics; Eugene V. R. Thayer, recently elected president of the Chase National Bank, on the committee to visit the Botanic Garden.

POTATO DAY EXERCISES

Potato day is to be celebrated by Boston school children tomorrow afternoon at the Franklin Park playground. The young gardeners are to be dismissed from school at 11:30, to dig their potatoes and assemble for the general exercises which are scheduled for 2:30 o'clock. City and school officials have promised to be present and speak, and assist Daniel W. O'Brien, who had charge of the gardens, in distributing the prize flags and buttons.

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FOUR DAYS ONLY ON AMENDMENTS

Massachusetts Constitutional Convention Finds Time Limited for State Ballot and Votes to Prepare Four Resolutions

Members of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention learned with some surprise today that only four days remain in which they shall decide what amendments to the constitution, if any, shall be submitted to the voters at the election on Nov. 6.

It had been generally understood that the convention had until Oct. 18 in which to select the amendments to be voted upon by the people, and two such amendments, one permitting absentee voting, passed for the benefit of the soldiers and sailors, and another calling the Curtis anti-aid amendment, were practically ready to send to the Secretary of State. A third, permitting state control over trading, was well advanced toward its final passage.

The convention finally decided to instruct the Secretary of State to provide space for four amendments for the November election. It was believed that these four would include those providing for absentee voting, anti-aid to private institutions, public appropriations for educational purposes, and public control over trading.

Before discovering that the time was very short the convention voted to adjourn from Thursday afternoon until the following Tuesday morning, on account of the holiday on Friday. The question of what amendments should go on the ballot came up at the opening of the session on a motion of Mr. Lowe of Fitchburg, that only amendments appearing on the ballot should be those relating to absentee voting and public trading.

Mr. Pelletier hoped that the anti-aid amendment would be included, as the people, in his opinion, were fully informed upon the merits of the measure.

In the midst of the debate Mr. Luce of Somerville stated that he had seen Secretary of State A. P. Langtry and learned that the convention must decide on the number of amendments as well as their form by Oct. 13. This advanced the date five days and brought it to the close of the present week.

At the office of the Secretary of State it was learned that no official statement fixing Oct. 18 as the final date was ever issued from that office.

On the floor of the convention Mr. Luce furthermore pointed out that the Secretary of State was planning to give additional time for the distribution of ballots for the state election this year, because of the failure of two sets of ballots to reach their polling places in time for the primary election on Sept. 26.

The fact that time for debate on any question effecting the status of the amendments under discussion was limited

did not serve to curb the speaking, and the discussion was still in progress when the convention adjourned for the noon recess.

Mr. Parker of Lancaster said he had concluded, not without doubt, that the convention ought to submit to the people, as soon as possible, a measure which it had deliberately decided should be submitted. The people had trusted the convention to pass upon questions for them. The people must be assumed to be informed on matters to be submitted to them.

Mr. McAnarney of Quincy made the point that all the work of the convention ought to be submitted together, not submitted day by day and piece in piece. Mr. Parker agreed that it would be well if all could be submitted at one time, but if the convention has decided that a certain change should be made, it should be submitted to the people.

On the Walker amendment to cut out discrimination of the initiative and referendum there was a rising vote of 91 yeas to 106 nays. A roll call was refused. On inserting the education amendment there was a rising vote of 130 yeas and 60 nays. On inserting the anti-aid amendment, with the education amendment there was a rising vote of 131 yeas and 71 nays. A roll call was refused. The amended order, covering four amendments, was adopted by voice vote.

An interesting incident in the proceedings of the convention was the calling to the chair temporarily of Ensign Charles P. Curtis, Jr. of Boston, who mounted the rostrum in full uniform and was roundly applauded. Ensign Curtis owes his appointment in the navy in part to his skill as a yachtsman in assisting in defeating with his sonder yacht Ellen three German sonder yachts in the international yachting contests off Marblehead in 1909 and 1912. In the 1912 contest the Ellen, with Ensign Curtis at the helm, won the Taft cup, the principal trophy for the international contest and named for President Taft. The cup was handed to Mr. Curtis by the President. The three German sonder yachts never won a race.

LONGSHOREMEN ADVANCED

Representatives of the Transatlantic Steamship Conference and the Longshoremen's Union in Boston, today signed an agreement drawn up at a meeting yesterday, which provides for a 25 per cent increase to the union members. About 2200 men are involved. It is said, the agreement settling a controversy of long standing. By the terms of the agreement, the men will be paid 50 cents an hour for day work, 75 cents for night work and \$1 for Sunday and holiday work. The old rates gave the men 40 cents for day work, 60 cents for night work and 80 cents for work on Sundays and holidays. The new agreement also grants the men a day of nine hours, instead of the former day of 10 hours.

BUSINESS MAN'S LIBRARY

Plans for a business man's library in the basement of the Old South Meeting House in Boston were agreed upon today at a conference between Mayor Curley and William F. Kenney, president of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, and Richard W. Hale, representing the Old South Meeting House Association. The contract, which was approved, calls for a \$5000 payment for a 10-year lease. Work on the alterations is expected to start at once in order to have the library completed by next January.

The vote which Matthew Hale receives for Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, Mr. Lawrence said, will show more than the vote received by any other candidate, the enthusiasm of the people in this State for a really liberal party, representing and standing for full democracy. Mr. Hale is the candidate of the Democrats and was endorsed by the Prohibition Party. "The fact that we put a candidate of another party on our ticket," continued Mr. Lawrence,

NEW NATIONAL PARTY FAVORED

Massachusetts Candidate for Governor on the "Dry" Ticket Predicts That Prohibitionists Will Accept Membership

Chester R. Lawrence of Boston, Prohibition candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, predicted today that the Prohibition Party will accept membership in the new National Party, formed in Chicago last week, and that its work will be carried forward on a bigger, broader scale, and with a better organization, than ever before.

The dropping of the name of the Prohibition Party, he thought, would be entirely acceptable to its members. Those who have the cause really at heart, he said, care little for the name, everything for the idea behind it. "We do not care under what name the issues for which we stand are attained," he said, "if they only become concrete."

Another active member of the Prohibition Party, who believes in the formation of the new party will be ratified, is J. B. Lewis of Boston, member of the State Prohibition Committee of Massachusetts, who has just returned from the conference at Chicago.

Mr. Lawrence, in making his point that the matter of greatest importance was to win prohibition and it made little difference whether it was done under one name or another, said that if the Prohibition Party of Massachusetts would agree—and he thought it would—he would be glad to turn in and help either the Republicans or Democratic candidate for Governor, provided he would declare enthusiastically for prohibition.

The new party, just formed in Chicago, has adopted in its platform every vital issue of the Prohibition Party. Mr. Lawrence said, and for this reason he did not see how the Prohibition Party could very well decline to accept its offer. "It simply shows that the Prohibition Party from the start has been a liberal party, such as has now been organized," said Mr. Lawrence. "Our name has somewhat befogged the issue; people have not appreciated what we stood for. But now they demand those very things."

Mr. Lawrence took the position that inasmuch as the platform of the Prohibition Party in the state campaign is like that of the new party, the people at the coming election will have the opportunity to show their attitude toward the organization which has just been formed. "If they really think the new party is necessary for the welfare of the country," said Mr. Lawrence, "the only way that is open to them in this State to show it is by expressing themselves for the Prohibition ticket."

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by any other candidate, the enthusiasm of the people in this State for a really liberal party, representing and standing for full democracy. Complete assortment shown as in our illustrated catalogue—as complete as the day the sale was opened.

Note—most of the dresses are made in Chandler & Co.'s own custom workroom.

Survivors of the Norwegian steamer Majorie were on the same boat as the Krag's crew. Their vessel, which sailed from Philadelphia for Glasgow Aug. 20, was sunk by shellfire of a German submarine off Tory Island, Irish coast.

When the German commander was asked in English to tell the survivors their position, he ignored them, but when the question was repeated in German, he gave the exact latitude and longitude.

The submarine fired about 50 shells.

NO STEAMERS CAN LEAVE ROTTERDAM

AN ATLANTIC PORT—Members of the crew of the Norwegian steamer Thomas Krag, a Belgian relief ship, which was sunk by a torpedo recently, have stated here that Germany is maintaining a strict blockade against all outgoing steamers from Rotterdam.

The Krag, they state, sailed from Port Arthur, Tex., and delivered her cargo without difficulty at Rotterdam. When she tried to return, however, she made three unsuccessful attempts to get beyond the German cordon. On the first attempt her steering gear was shot away by a U

LOAN SALES ARE MOVING SLOWLY

Subscriptions Aggregating \$35,546,000 or \$6,341,000 Over Previous Total Are Reported by the New England Banks

Liberty Loan subscriptions aggregating \$35,546,000 had been reported up to 9 a. m. today at the Federal Reserve Bank at Boston, the depository for the New England district. This represents an increase of \$6,341,000 over the previous total.

The following tabulation shows the relative standing of the New England states:

	Reported Oct 9 Total	\$38,900,000
Maine	218,000	\$1,723,000
New Hampshire	118,000	916,000
Vermont	214,000	1,077,000
Rhode Island	1,814,000	5,383,000
Connecticut	753,000	5,230,000
Massachusetts	2,626,000	21,255,000
Total	\$6,341,000	\$25,546,000

Among subscriptions reported today was one for bonds to the value of \$100,000, entered by the Great Falls Manufacturing Company of Somersworth, N. H. The directors of the United States Worsted Company have voted to purchase a large block of Liberty bonds. This concern took \$500,000 worth of the first issue.

Major Curley addressed the rally held at the Liberty Cottage on Boston Common this afternoon, standing upon the ship's bridge which has been erected there and speaking to a throng numbering 3000 or 4000. About 75 members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce marched to the rally and were escorted by the Charlestown navy yard band. The Mayor declared,

"Citizens are not asked to subscribe to the Liberty Loan in order that Belgium may be restored, or for the good of Great Britain or of France, but for the United States, that we may be certain to live in peace, not this year alone, but forever."

Announcement was made today of a change in schedule of the New England speaking engagements of Prof. William Howard Taft of Yale University. The revised schedule calls for addresses at Hartford, Conn., Oct. 24; Portland, Me., Oct. 25, and Springfield, Mass., Oct. 26.

Robert S. Weeks of the New England Liberty Loan Committee spoke before the Salesmen's Managers Club of Boston at the Boston City Club Monday night. He said that all salesmen should do everything possible to boost the sale of Liberty bonds.

Tonight's meetings in aid of the loan include a meeting of the Plumbers Association at 165 Devonshire Street, the Boston Credit Men's Association at Young's Hotel and the Everett Board of Trade at Whittier Hall, Everett.

The machinery section of the Liberty Loan committee, H. C. Dodge, chairman, held its first meeting in the executive committee room of the Federal Reserve Bank this afternoon.

Plans for reaching citizens of alien birth in Massachusetts and to urge them especially to become subscribers to the second Liberty Loan of 1917 are being made by a committee headed by Alexander Whiteside. Subcommittees will be established in every community where the alien-born population is sufficient to warrant an active campaign, and these local workers will be under the direction of the state committee.

These committees will reach 15 nationalities as follows: Armenian, Chinese, Finnish, French, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Jewish, Lithuanian, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Swedish, Syrian and Turkish.

Aside from Chairman Whiteside the members of the Massachusetts committee are: J. Alfred Anderson, J. J. Arakelian, D. Chauncey Brewer, Harry V. Bicknell, Edmund Billings, George E. Brock, former Senator W. Murray Crane, the Rev. Francis V. De Bem of Gloucester, J. Arthur Favreau, Walter L. Hayes, Francis L. Higgins, James Logan of Worcester, Max Mitchell, former State Senator Malcolm E. Nichols, Joseph H. O'Neill, W. Poldanovitz, John Romaszkiewicz, Gustaf Sandelius, Joseph Santosuosso, former Gov. David L. Walsh and Felix Ferri Weiss of Winthrop.

At a meeting last evening in the South Boston Yacht Clubhouse for the purpose of arousing interest in the loan, Joseph Maynard, surveyor of the loan, presented the great need for more and larger subscriptions.

Hargard will start a Liberty Loan drive next Monday. A special committee of undergraduates, representing every class, was formed on Monday, and subcommittees will make a canvass of the university.

Francis W. Hatch of Medford is chairman of the main committee, and the other members are: George C. Barclay of New York, Waldron P. P. Belknap Jr. of New York, George A. Brownell of New York, Dexter C. Hawkins of New York, John R. Meeker of New York, Frank E. Parker of Bay City, Mich.

One of the features planned for the Columbus Day dedication exercises at the South Boston Strandway next Friday will be the dropping of copies of President Wilson's war message and also Liberty Loan literature from a hydroplane operated by Lieut. Godfrey L. Cabot.

Indebtedness Certificates

Issuance of \$300,000,000 Worth as Step in Liberty Loan Campaign

Spec-1 to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As a step in the pushing of the Liberty Loan campaign the Treasury Department today authorized the issuance of \$300,000,000 worth of certificates of indebtedness, and it is understood that the new certificates will bear a higher rate of interest than has ever been carried on certificates of indebtedness. The present rate is 4 per cent and it is thought likely that the new rate agreed upon will be 4½ per cent, con-

sidered to be a very high rate for indebtedness certificates.

The new certificates will draw interest from Oct. 18 and will be paid on Nov. 22. Governors of the federal reserve banks have been notified to receive no subscriptions until Oct. 15. The certificates will be in denominations of \$1000, \$5000, \$10,000 and \$100,000.

Secretary McAdoo, according to the Treasury Department, is finding a welcome response to the Liberty Loan in the West. W. J. Bryan, former Secretary of State, will make his opening speech in the second Liberty Loan campaign in Omaha, Neb., tonight. He has arranged to make special speeches in behalf of the loan. All the mail matter passing through the largest post office in the United States today bears the new cancellation stamp "Buy now—U. S. Government bonds, second Liberty Loan."

Chamber Holds Rally

Heavy Subscriptions Received for Liberty Loan Bonds

Heavy subscriptions to the second issue of the Liberty Loan bonds were received at the rally held this noon at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, under auspices of the grain, flour, and allied trades of the chamber, with many special features for attractions. The grain brokers and dealers practically suspended business all day in favor of the rally. The Marine Band from the Charlestown Navy Yard gave a concert in the trade room following a short parade around the immediate vicinity of the chamber building, and a buffet lunch was served free to all those attending the meeting.

Last spring the same organization held a rally in the same place and raised \$538,000 for the first issue of the bonds. Their aim this time is to raise \$1,000,000.

Special decorations in the trade room consisted of red, white and blue bunting, United States flags, and those of all the allied nations, including Spain, Cuba and Greece. Henry L. Harriman, president of the chamber, presided at the meeting. W. D. Fulton, chairman of the chamber's grain board, presented to Mr. Harriman a large service flag, showing 36 stars for the number of former employees of the chamber now in national service. It was turned over to George F. Merrill, superintendent of the chamber, who unfurled it from the trade room of the building for the first time, while the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Speakers besides Mr. Harriman were: John R. Murphy, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission; John F. Fitzgerald, former Mayor of Boston; E. Mark Sullivan, former assistant United States District Attorney; the Rev. A. Z. Conrad of the Park Street Church, and J. Payson Bradley, former department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The parade consisted of about 150 grain brokers and others from the chamber, headed by the band, and carrying a large placard announcing the rally, and cordially inviting everyone to attend.

The names of the 36 men from the chamber now in service of the nation were read by President Harriman as the roll of honor from the chamber. They were: T. Frank Kinsella, Robert H. Scott, H. Stanley Ackerman, Walter F. Frazer, Harold G. Elrod, Edwin A. Thompson, Walter J. Kanz, Austin Merrill, Louis O. Berube, Thomas Maloney, Donald Burnham, John H. Lee, Russell Marden, John F. Morrison, Thomas A. Ray, John King, Walter C. Wrigley, Peter Reed, Andrew Neely, Walter Tulley, Herbert S. Potter, J. H. Casey, Lloyd Weston, Chester T. C. Davis, Leon H. Ricker, Eleazar Hamilton, William Budds, Roswell E. Hall, Arthur J. Kelly, George H. McCaffrey, Richard F. Paul, W. M. Conant, William Souden, Ray A. Willoughby, E. P. Boyle and William J. Foley.

About 500 attended the meeting. The band was located on top of the marble covered sample tables used by brokers of the chamber to store samples of grain.

Mr. Murphy was the first speaker and said, "Three thousand miles of ocean are no defense. We want peace, but we must protest that which we have against those who want it. Men, money and the resources of the United States, are required to bring victory to the cause of humanity."

Among six reasons given by the Rev. Mr. Conrad why the loan should be oversubscribed are the peril of premature peace, peril of inadequate preparation, and the peril of a delayed public opinion. He said, "There can be no peace while Germany is arrogant and independent; nor until all German soldiers have been withdrawn from Belgium and until the United States arms are absolutely triumphant. Preparation for war will require amazons of money flowing into the coffers of the United States. Public sentiment in the United States is general, which is the only royal power in this country. If it is strong enough, nothing can stop us."

Colonel Bradlee said there was nothing so satisfactory to the soldiers and sailors as the knowledge that the people at home are standing behind them, while Mr. Sullivan declared that if the people did not subscribe adequately to the new loan they would have to make up any deficit by direct taxation. After the formal meeting was over, Mr. Fitzgerald stayed behind and helped gather the subscriptions, which quickly mounted into hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Provost Guard Subscriptions

Capt. Ralph C. Harrison of the provost guard of the northeastern department is making a big Liberty bond drive among his men, and to date subscriptions of \$3700 have been received from 74 men from his command of 108 men. The men are pledging from \$5 to \$15 per month of their pay, and have taken hold of the campaign with a will.

Captain Harrison's method of securing subscriptions has been most favorably received at department head-

quarters, and other posts and camps will be asked by Maj. J. R. Coffin, who is in charge of the campaign, to adopt his system. Captain Harrison first gives a short address, explaining the merits of the Liberty bonds, dwelling particularly upon the duty of the soldier to his country, the merits and security of the bonds as a form of investment, and of the security in knowing that the money expended for bonds has been saved.

He also notes the fact that subscriptions taken by soldiers will have a good effect in inducing civil members of the community to pledge their subscriptions.

Captain Harrison has also appointed two sergeants to act as a committee, and these men elected one of their company to serve with them. Then a thorough canvass of the company was made, with satisfactory results.

Fully 95 per cent of the 50 officers at department headquarters have pledged subscriptions, and there have been no refusals.

Oct. 11, 18 and 24 have been designated as special Liberty bond days in the army, and posts and cantonments will try to secure subscriptions with the aid of band concerts, lectures and in other ways.

Figures on the First Loan

The real proportions of the New England effort on the first loan will be appreciated from figures just issued by the comptroller of the currency. Of the 403 national banks in New England, 265 sent in subscriptions to the extent of 10 per cent or more of their total resources, while in the western states, out of 1325 national banks, only 69 sent in subscriptions amounting to 10 per cent or more of their total resources.

The comptroller's official statement shows that of 7604 banks reporting throughout the country, 1207 sent in subscriptions aggregating in each case 10 per cent or more of total resources; 621 banks subscribed for their own account not less than 5 per cent of total resources.

Of the 403 national banks in New England, besides the 265, which sent in subscriptions of 10 per cent or more of their total resources, 252 subscribed on their own account 5 per cent of the total resources of each bank.

Of 1643 national banks in eastern states, 361 sent in subscriptions of 10 per cent or more and 127 subscribed to their own account for 5 per cent or more of their total resources.

Of the 2111 national banks in the middle states, 245 sent in subscriptions for 10 per cent or more and 204 subscribed on their own account for 5 per cent or more.

In the western states, of the 1325 national banks, 69 only sent in subscriptions amounting to 10 per cent or more, while 73 subscribed on their own account for 5 per cent or more.

In the Pacific states, of the 537 national banks, 137 sent in subscriptions for 10 per cent or more and 57 subscribed on their own account for 5 per cent or more.

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Liberty Bond Parade Planned

WORCESTER, Mass.—The local campaign for Liberty bond subscriptions will be advanced on Wednesday by an automobile parade to be held late in the afternoon. Several hundred cars are expected to be in the line and each will be decorated with pennants. Mayor P. G. Holmes and an escort of motorcycle police will head the procession. A \$50 Liberty bond is offered for the best representation of a Liberty bond poster.

More than 500 men of the three hundred and fourth infantry are turning out for football practice. Capt. George W. Hoban of Springfield, Mass., a former Dartmouth player, is the regimental coach. Each battalion of the regiment will have a team, and the coach of each team will be some man who has had experience on college or university teams.

These teams will play each other for the championship of the regiment, and the winner of the series will play the crack team of the three hundred and third infantry.

So great has been the traffic on the one road leading to the cantonment from Ayer Junction, that plans are now being considered for the building of a new road parallel with the Shirley Turnpike. Such a road would greatly relieve congested travel, and would help to eliminate danger at the grade crossing, just out of Ayer Village.

Col. Frank Tompkins, of the three hundred and first infantry, has written the chairman of the Committee on Transportation of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, asking if arrangements cannot be made with the Boston & Maine Railroad to sell to soldiers in uniform on Saturdays and Sundays, a special soldier's ticket covering a round trip between Boston and Ayer, at a cost not exceeding 85 cents, and good for that particular Saturday and Sunday only.

Colonel Tompkins, in his letter, notes the fact that many soldiers will go home twice in a month with present rates, while if the reduction was made they would make the trip home every week. He also proposes that it might be a convenience to the railroad to arrange for the sale of these tickets through the several regimental exchanges located in the camp, thus relieving congestion at the ticket offices of the railroad in Boston and Ayer.

Mrs. Barrett Wendell, president of the Special Aid Society, has also been asked to cooperate in securing lower fares for the soldiers.

Springfield Rally Postponed

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The big public meeting to be held in the Auditorium in aid of the Liberty bond campaign, and at which Prof. William Howard Taft of Yale University will be the chief speaker, has been postponed from Oct. 25 to Oct. 23. The campaign in this city was launched today with the opening of headquarters in the business district. The quarters are fitted up like a banking office and a representative from each of 10 banks is in attendance. An open-air meeting is to be held tonight in front of the new quarters. Within a short time it is expected 200 women will be canvassing for Liberty bond subscriptions in every ward, plans for the campaign being considered at a meeting today of the women's committee, of which Mrs. Frederick J. Hillman is the head.

PROVIDENCE GAS RATES INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Providence Gas Company has sent out bills at increased rates and C. H. Manchester, treasurer, says that the rates are in effect because the Public Utilities Commission delayed one day too long in filing official notice of suspension. The entire subject is now before the Supreme Court on action brought by the gas company, and will not be heard until Oct. 22. The utilities commission has 30 days after a new tariff is filed to consider and decide thereon. The rates go into effect if an adverse ruling is not given within 30 days.

FLYING CORPS IN TEXAS

DALLAS, Tex.—The advance guard of the British Royal Flying Corps, consisting of eight officers and 84 men, has reached Ft. Worth, says a dispatch to the News. The party is under the command of Capt. M. A. Seymour.

AYER TO RECEIVE NO VISITS FRIDAY

Chief of Staff Announces That No Leaves of Absence Will Be Granted Nor Persons Admitted to Encampment Oct. 12

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—"None but national holidays are recognized in the army," said Lieut.-Col. M. B. Stewart, chief of staff of the seventy-sixth division, "and no leave will be granted soldiers on Friday, nor will visitors be admitted to the camp on that day." These orders will undoubtedly affect the plans of many people who were arranging to visit the soldiers, who will spend the day in drill work, the same as usual.

Vernon Stiles, tenor, has arrived in Ayer at the request of Secretary Baker, and if plans are carried out, the soldiers of the seventy-sixth Division will sing as they march into battle. Mr. Stiles will devote his entire time to teaching singing in this cantonment, and will not visit the 15 other camps as was at first planned.

An officer has been detailed to assist Mr. Stiles in his work, and this afternoon the first song lesson will be held.

"I am not going to teach a chorus to sing," Mr. Stiles said, "I want an entire army to get music into their hearts." There is a possibility that Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of President Wilson, may visit the camp, as Mr. Stiles states she is much interested in his work about commencing here.

The first regimental heating plants will be in operation in about a week. One set of regimental barracks will be heated first, and the others will be taken care of

ECUADOR BARS GERMAN ENVOY

Notice Given That Minister Whom Peru Has Given Passports That He Will Not Be Officially Received

QUITO, Ecuador—Dr. Pearl, the German minister to Peru and Ecuador, resident in Lima, will not be officially received by the Ecuadorian government if he should attempt to make his way here.

This is the announcement made in the cable message sent to the Ecuadorian legation in Lima by the Ecuadorian secretary of foreign affairs. It is reported that this action is taken to show the close affiliation of Ecuador with the union of American republics. The Peruvian authorities handed passports to the German minister last Saturday, and it was reported that he would go to Ecuador.

Uruguay Joins Peru

South American Country Breaks Relations With Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Gradually the South American republics are falling into line in the war against Germany. Uruguay has broken relations with Germany and Ecuador probably will follow the example of their neighbor immediately, as the German Minister to Uruguay is also accredited to Ecuador and that country has refused to receive him since the action of Uruguay was taken.

The Peruvian Government, according to dispatches from Lima, followed up its actions in handing passports to German officials there, with cabled instructions to its Minister in Berlin to demand his safe conduct out of the country.

The State Department on Monday evening gave out a dispatch from Montevideo containing a copy of a decree by the President of Uruguay, breaking relations with Berlin. It is as follows:

"Montevideo, Oct. 7, 1917.

"In view of the authority granted the executive power by law of the nation of this date, authorizing said power to declare diplomatic and commercial relations broken between Uruguay and the German Imperial Government, and the reasons which have caused the legislative decision, which are absolutely shared by the executive power, the President of the Republic at a general Cabinet meeting, decrees:

"Article I. From the date of the present decree diplomatic and commercial relations between Uruguay and the German Imperial Government remain broken.

"Art. II. That the respective passports be handed over to the diplomatic representatives of that Government, all the guarantees for his personal safety being granted to him at the same time until his removal from the country.

"Art. III. That telegraphic instructions be transmitted to the functionaries of the Republic in office in Germany to the effect that they immediately abandon the German territory, requesting the same guarantees which are granted to the German representatives by the Government of Uruguay.

"(Signed) VIERA."

In a note to the Government on April 14, the Uruguayan Government declared it did not recognize Germany's right to restrict commerce on the high sea. Since that time, however, Uruguay has suffered from Germany's ruthlessness. On May 1 Uruguay sent a note to London and Paris requesting information as to the sinking of the Gorizia, an Uruguayan ship, and later made a vigorous protest to Germany. A little later Uruguay signed its willingness to join with other South American republics against Germany. On Sept. 14 the Montevideo Government sent a note to Buenos Aires approving the action of the Argentine Government in sending Count Luxburg home. At the same time, Uruguay seized the German ships in her harbors and interned the crews.

With Peru and Uruguay broken with Germany, 11 Central and South American nations have joined the world against the Central Powers. Cuba declared a state of war against Germany April 7, immediately following the American action. On April 10, Panama took the same step; and on the day following Brazil broke relations. Bolivia suspended diplomatic intercourse on April 13; Guatemala on April 28; Honduras on May 18; Nicaragua on May 10; Germany severed relations with Haiti June 9; San Domingo broke with Germany on June 11.

Reliable information on Monday indicates that the action of Peru and Uruguay will not affect Argentina. Dispatches from Chile expressed the belief that Valparaiso would likewise continue the nation's neutrality.

Neighbors' Action Stirs Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile—La Nacion calls the attention of the Government to the decision of Peru and Uruguay respecting the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Germany. It says that it would be pertinent promptly to solve the problems arising from the international situation, as Chile might remain isolated and in a condition of disadvantage so far as concerned those countries which, by seizing interred German steamers, will have at their disposal large tonnage.

Interned Ships Problem

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil—The question of the utilization of German vessels interned in Brazilian ports continues to be a matter of serious consideration. An article published by the Correio de Manha recommending

the creation of national lines of trans-Atlantic steamers, sailing under the Brazilian flag and with Brazilian crews to meet the necessities of the Allies, is considered to have been inspired from a high source.

German Vessels to Be Seized

MONTEVIDEO, via Colon—The Uruguayan Government is issuing several decrees determining the status of German vessels and its relations with warring neutral powers. The Tribuna Popular announces that the Government has resolved to seize German vessels, as Great Britain had declared she would assume full responsibility for such a measure.

Luxburg Still in Argentina

Buenos Aires, Argentina—Officials admitted on Monday that Count Karl von Luxburg, the former German Minister to Argentina, was still in the country.

SEVEN MEN CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DAVENPORT, Ia.—Daniel H. Wallace, organizer and president of the League of Humanity, is on trial before Federal Judge Martin J. Wade following indictment for conspiracy and violation of the Espionage Bill. Albert H. Miller, Fred Vollmer, Charles Wiese, Earle C. Willis, Henry and Walter Matthey, indicted with Wallace, will also be tried. Wallace's indictment followed a mass meeting July 25 at the Davenport Turner Hall. Harold O. Mulks, chief counsel for Wallace, has been in Davenport several days preparing for the trial, and Seymour Stedman, Socialist of Chicago, arrived later to assist in the case. Three members of battery B, Davenport, now encamped at Camp Cody, Deming, N. M., will be brought back to testify for the Government, and other young men included in the selective draft will be called to the stand and their evidence introduced to show that Wallace was attempting to interfere with the military power of the nation. Deniers, attacking the indictment, have been overruled by the court.

MINNESOTA CHILDREN TO HELP WIN WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—To make sure that Minnesota's 500,000 school children do their part to help win the war, C. G. Schultz, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, recently called a conference of all the school executives of the State to meet at the State Agricultural College, Oct. 12 and 13. A special effort is to be made to enlist the pupils in food production and conservation and to aid the sale of government bonds. Notices to attend the meeting have been sent the heads of every public and private school, college and university in the State. The teaching of patriotism in the schools is also to be urged.

"Minnesota is the first State to invite the enlistment of its educational forces in support of the national need," Mr. Schultz said in his call for the meeting. "The draft being selective, it recognizes the fact that every citizen in civil life as well as every soldier at the front is to be a factor in the national defense. The basic idea, therefore, is to emphasize and exalt patriotism. It is not a question of the schools being asked to take on foreign activities, that is to be insisted on, but it is rather the thought that problems brought up by the war give occasion for stronger emphasis on related lines of service."

SOCIALISTS CLAIM VENIRES ILLEGAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—The 16 Socialists, whose treason charges are awaiting Federal Grand Jury action here, have taken the unusual legal step of filing in the United States District Court a challenge of the grand and petit juries selected recently. This is the first time such action ever was taken in the local Federal tribunals.

The challenge charges that the venires were not legally drawn and that the names of the "wage-earning class" and of persons known to be affiliated with the Socialist Party have been excluded. The challenge requests that the venires be declared void and that fresh venires be drawn before the treason cases are investigated.

The list of Socialists who are accused of treason includes Thomas Hammerschmidt, Socialist candidate for Mayor of Cincinnati, and Miss Lotta Burke, a leader in arranging for distribution of anticonscription literature. The challenge will be argued before Judge Hollister.

FIFTY SALOONS NEAR A CAMP CLOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—A foretaste of prohibition has been given to the people living within five miles of Camp Zachary Taylor in Jefferson County, outside of the city limits of Louisville, by an order issued by Col. Charles F. Crane, provost marshal, requiring all saloonkeepers to close their places under penalty of prosecution. There are about 50 saloons.

NORTH CAROLINA CHEESE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—Farmers in the mountain region of North Carolina to date have organized 22 cheese factories. A. J. Reed of the State Office of Dairy Farming has reported that these organizations 18 have factories in operation and are selling \$10,000 worth of cheese a month. The industry is comparatively new in this State.

PRICE OF YARN ADVANCING FAST

Patriotic Women Complain of Cost of Material for Knitting for Soldiers—Storehouses Said to Be Full of Wool

Women knitting socks, sweaters, wristers and mufflers for the United States soldiers and sailors have created such an unprecedented demand for yarn in this country that manufacturers report difficulty in keeping pace with all their orders, and prices have doubled and trebled in recent months. The result is that patriotic women who are eager to heed the appeal of the war relief organizations for an ever-increasing volume of knitted articles find knitting material obtainable at general stores only at great cost. One factor in high prices of yarn is said to be that many women have taken up knitting more from a fad than from point of real service to the soldiers. Manufacturers are turning out a million pounds of fancy yarns a month, it is said, which the knitters use for making fancy sweaters for their own personal adornment. It is declared that many of the knitters are merely faddists, and an appeal has been lodged with the Government in an attempt to stop the monthly waste of 30,000,000 pounds of raw wool which the manufacturers are said to be using the production of fancy and varicolored yarns for sale at high profit to the faddists.

Further increase in retail cost of yarn is predicted. The current price is \$3.40 to \$4 per pound of four hanks, an advance of 20 cents per pound having gone into effect two weeks ago. Three pairs of socks for the soldiers can be made out of a pound of yarn. This makes the cost of a single pair of socks \$1.13 to \$1.33, without reckoning the labor of making. In one city near Boston yarn sold last summer at 50 cents per hank, but weeks ago doubled in price.

Among the wool traders at Boston there is a wide difference of view concerning the reason for the rising cost of yarn on the local retail market, which is declared to be typical of retail conditions in the other large cities of the United States. The expressions of some traders who claim there exists today a big shortage of raw wool, are flatly contradicted by other traders, who are in a position to be equally conversant with the exact situation, and who state that storehouses are as a general thing full of wool awaiting manufacture. On all sides, however, there is an admission that the wool importing and manufacturing business in the United States, and the wool-raising industry in South America and Africa are enjoying great prosperity.

Entry of the United States Government into the buying end of the raw market, through the War Department, is declared to have a tendency to stabilize the market. Government officials are in conference with wool men looking toward a revision of specifications for fabrics to be used in making uniforms, blankets and other equipment for the millions of soldiers being placed under arms, in an attempt to reduce wool consumption and to lower the cost of equipping the new troops. While statistics for the United States show that wool imports for the year ending June 30, 1917, were 372,372,000 pounds compared with 534,828,000 for 1916, figures at the Boston custom house show that imports for the first six months of 1917 were 165,849,302 compared with 144,937,644 for the first six months of 1914, just preceding the start of the European war.

Furthermore, inquiry among the proprietors of storage warehouses and handling wool in Boston brings forth the statement that the warehouses are full of the raw material today and that it is being received and forwarded constantly. This bears out the statement made to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by a Boston importer, who contends that there is no actual shortage today, though he anticipates that the supply will fall to a critical point in the middle of the winter.

Current statistics show huge wool importations at Boston, 12,000,000 pounds, foreign and domestic, arriving in the two past weeks. This is many times greater than the 1916 receipts for the corresponding weeks. For September 34,000,000 pounds were received, compared with 13,000,000 last year, receipts since Jan. 1 aggregate 413,800,000, as against 390,700,000 in 1916.

"It is unquestionably true," said the Boston importer, "that the great world surplus of wool has been completely absorbed during the progress of the war, and it will take many years to create a new normal surplus. Until this surplus has been restored the values of wool must continue on a high plane, though they need not remain indefinitely at the extreme high level of today, which is more than 100 per cent above normal values.

"It is not an actual shortage which is responsible for high values today, but it is the high premium placed upon delivery by an excited market.

Tradesmen apprehend that they may not be able to obtain delivery when their supply is needed to fulfill orders,

and thus they offer a liberal premium for expedited delivery.

"The Government has been in the

market for two months buying wool for war use, but the manufacturer is willing to go on to the street and pay from 5 to 10 cents per pound more than the Government is asked to pay. This factor has been chiefly responsible for sending the value of Australian wool to a high level of \$1.75 per pound, as against a normal value of 75 to 80 cents.

"Our so-called territory wools which normally sold at 60 to 65 cents per pound now bring \$1.50 to \$1.65. The Government was offered nearly 10,000,000 pounds of South American wool in Boston last April at 60 cents, and now is paying \$1.10 to \$1.20 per pound. The British Government has taken Australian wools at about \$1 per pound for straight choice 64s, equal to XX grade of fine Merinos, and these are worth in the United States fully \$1.75 per pound. In Bradford, the chief British market, they are bringing \$1.65. But there is great difficulty in moving the Australian wools, for shipping facilities are chiefly confined to moving foodstuffs.

"There is a large percentage of last year's Australian clip which cannot be moved. The warehouses are full of frozen meats and thus there is not so great slaughter, with the result that there will be 300,000 more bales of Australian wool on the market this year than last year. Altogether there must be between 250,000,000 and 300,000,000 pounds of Australian wool which cannot be utilized.

"As a matter of fact, however, warehouses in England and in the United States are loaded to the rafters. Another factor tending to keep up the available supply of raw wool is the high prices on the South American market. These high values stimulate wool raising below the equator. Wool that was obtainable from South America in 1913 at 19 to 20 cents per grease pound, last year had advanced to 42½ and 52 cents, and this year is bringing 72 cents.

"Wool values are sure to advance 10 to 15 cents per scoured pound between now and next summer, when the new clip will be available. The new South American wools are still on the sheep's back and will not enter the market before January or February. Practically all wool received in the United States today comes from South America and Africa, since the British Government controls the Australian market.

"Some future curtailment of the African supply is prospective, now that the Government declines to insure the slow sailing vessels which have been sent to African ports for wool.

"The United States is the world's heaviest buyer in the South American market, last year taking seven times its normal amount. Out of a production of 250,000 bales, the United States took 150,000 bales. The normal United States importation from Australia and New Zealand is 500,000 bales. This loss has been materially offset by heavier South American importations. It should be remembered that the South American hydraulically compressed bale weighs 1000 pounds, or nearly three times as much as the small hand packed Australian bales."

An official of a Charlestown warehouse stated this week that there is a large supply of wool in storage in Boston. Part of this, he said, is held by the quartermaster's department of the Federal Government, while quantities are held by the mills and dealers, and still more is held for consignment.

Relative to the supply he said, "While there is a large supply now held in Boston there is no doubt of the existence of a world shortage which must be felt sooner or later."

Another warehouse man said, "Our stores are full of wool. It comes and goes all the time. This supply is for both the wool men on Summer Street and for the manufacturers."

Despite this view, the manufacturers are proclaiming a real shortage of raw material. One manufacturer said, however, that all Government orders undoubtedly can be taken care of, and that all mills are giving these contracts right way.

The concentration of the mills on war work is making it difficult for the ordinary retailer to place orders for definite delivery. One retail buyer said he recently spent three days hunting for woolen goods, and that it was a most difficult task. As an instance of how prices of manufactured goods have risen, he stated that a sweater his firm had formerly retailed at \$8.50 last year was bringing \$15.00 in 1917.

Most of the relief organizations are receiving supplies of yarn, but this is said to be due entirely to their foresight in placing orders months ahead. These organizations also are paying high prices, yarn which formerly could be had for 85 cents to \$1 per pound now, selling at \$3 wholesale.

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MORE THROUGH ROUTES SOUGHT

Chairman of Transportation Committee of Associated Industries Says Facilities Are Not Utilized to the Utmost

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VICTORY FIRST, SAYS PRESIDENT

Mr. Wilson Tells Organizers of National Unity League That Ideals of Democracy Demand Crushing of German Autocracy

WASHINGTON, D. C.—United States citizens who are discussing an early peace with Germany forget that it would mean the crushing of the democratic ideals for which the United States always has stood. This was the keynote of an address before the organizers of the League for National Unity by President Wilson. The speech was made at the White House, and the President said that the only way to end the war was by complete victory of nations representing those ideals.

Many people, the President said, are inclined to let their thoughts on the causes underlying the war wander into byways, and forget that the main reason the United States is at war is threatening even the existence of democracy.

They need to remember, he urged, that the war should end only when Germany is beaten and Germany's rule of autocracy and might are superseded by the ideals of democracy.

The President endorsed the new organization, emphasizing the need of team play by the forces of American thought and opinion.

The league has been formed to lead and express public opinion on the war, and represents church, political, labor, agricultural and industrial organizations. Its headquarters are to be in New York.

The character of the body is indicated by the officers chosen. In addition to those named, the director is Ralph M. Easley, chairman of the National Civic Federation; the secretary is D. L. Cease, editor of the Railroad Trainmen's Journal, and the treasurer is Otto H. Kahn of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

James M. Beck, New York lawyer, is chairman of the executive committee, which includes Warren S. Stone, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Oliver Wilson, grand master of the grange; Walter George Smith, president American Bar Association; Vance McCormick and William R. Willcox, Democratic and Republican national chairmen, respectively; Robert E. Speer, chairman of the Federal Council of Churches war commission; P. H. Callahan, chairman of the Knights of Columbus war activities committee; Alfred E. Marling, chairman Y. M. C. A. international committee; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synagogue; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Women Suffrage Association; Emerson McMillin, president of the World Court League; V. Everett Macy, president of the National Civic Federation; William English Walling, economist and Socialist; George Warton Pepper, president National Committee of Patriotic and Defense Societies; Dr. R. H. Gerard, president National Fraternal Congress, and William H. Ingerson of the National Association of Advertising Clubs.

The object was stated as follows:

"To create a medium through which the loyal Americans of all classes, sections, creeds and parties can give expression to the fundamental purpose of the United States to carry on to a successful conclusion this new war for the independence of America, and the preservation of democratic institutions, and the vindication of the basic principles of humanity."

The conference adopted the following declaration of principles:

"In an hour when our nation is fighting for the principles upon which it was founded, in an hour when free institutions and the hopes of humanity are at stake, we hold it the duty of every American to take his place on the firing line of public opinion.

"It is not a time for the old prejudices or academic discussion as to past differences. Those who are not now for America are against America.

"Our cause is just. We took up the sword only when international law and ancient rights were set at naught and when our forbearance had been exhausted by persistent deception and broken pledges.

"Our aims are explicit, our purposes unsullied by any selfishness. We defend the sanctities of life, the fundamental decencies of civilization. We fight for a just and durable peace and that the rule of reason shall be restored to the community of nations.

"In this crisis the unity of the American people must not be impaired by the voices of dissension or sedition.

"Agitation for a premature peace is sedition when its object is to weaken the determination of America to see the war through to a conclusive vindication of the principles for which we have taken arms."

"The war we are waging is a war against war and its sacrifices must not be nullified by any truce or armistice that means no more than a breathing spell for the enemy."

"We believe in the wise purpose of the President not to negotiate a peace with an irresponsible and autocratic dynasty."

"We approve the action of the national Government in dispatching an expeditionary force to the land of Lafayette and Rochambeau. Either we fight the enemy on foreign soil, shoulder to shoulder with comrades in arms, or we fight on our own soil, backs against our homes, and alone."

"While this war lasts the cause of the Allies is our cause, their defeat our defeat, and concert of action and unity in spirit between them and us is essential to final victory. We, therefore, deplore the exaggeration of old national prejudices—often stimulated by German propaganda—and nothing is more important than the clear understanding that those who in this

crisis attack our present allies attack America.

"We are organized in the interests of a national accord that rises high above any previous division of party, race, creed and circumstance."

"We believe that this is the critical and fateful hour for America and for civilization. To lose now is to lose for many generations. The peril is great and requires our highest endeavors. If defeat comes to us through any weakness, Germany, whose purposes for world-wide dominion are now revealed, might draw to herself, as a magnet does the filings, the residuum of world power, and this would affect the standing and the independence of America.

"We not only accept, but heartily approve, the decision reached by the President and Congress of the United States to declare war against the common enemy of the free nations, and as loyal citizens of the United States we pledge to the President and the Government our undivided support to the very end."

BOSTON RUSKIN CLUB HOLDS ITS OPENING SESSION

Program of Papers and Lectures Including Series of Talks by W. J. Mann Announced

Mrs. May Smith Dean, the newly elected president of the Boston Ruskin Club, presided at the opening session of the year held yesterday afternoon in the lecture hall of the Public Library. The club has planned a program of papers and lectures for the year ensuing, and a course of talks on "The Interpretative Value of the Art of the Italian Renaissance" will be given by William J. Mann. Some of these will be illustrated by lantern slides and the series will conclude the study for the year.

Mrs. Dean is the wife of Special Justice Josiah S. Dean of the South Boston Municipal Court, and her father was Prof. Walter Smith, for 12 years Director of Art Education in Massachusetts. He was also the founder and first principal of the Massachusetts Normal Art School and was associated with John Ruskin and other men of literary note.

Mrs. Dean's art education commenced in England under the guidance of her father. She is a member of the Massachusetts Normal Art School Alumni Association, and upon the return of her father to England she became his assistant in teaching, obtaining the art master's certificate from the South Kensington School of Design, and several awards were made for her art work.

After her marriage, she returned to this country. She is a miniature painter of considerable ability, and also works in water colors. She has served the Ruskin Club as second and first vice-president, and she is also a member of the Robert Browning Society.

Mrs. Dean spoke yesterday of the work outlined by the club, and noted the fact that during the week of Feb. 4 there will be an exhibition of English cathedrals held in the library in connection with the club work. She paid tribute to the work of the former president, Miss Lilla Elizabeth Kelley, who was one of the club's organizers and its youngest charter member. Miss Kelley resigned her office after 10 years of service, and she is now engaged in social work.

The Ruskin Club has been active in Red Cross work during the summer months, and is soon to purchase its second Liberty bond.

During the afternoon Mrs. Luranne E. Gerrish, recording secretary, gave a report of the last State Federation meeting, and later there was held an informal conference, one of the speakers being Alexander Mackendrick of Scotland, who is visiting in Boston.

CINCINNATI FORBIDS ANTIWAR MEETINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—This city's authorities have taken a definite stand against the holding of anti-American meetings in local auditoriums. This was done while arrangements were being made for holding a meeting at which Prof. Scott Nearing, pacifist of Toledo, O., was to speak. Mayor Puchta, through Safety Director Friedlander, announcing that the meeting must not take place.

"Socialists may hold all the political meetings they desire in Cincinnati, but no meeting will be countenanced at which attacks are made on the Government or the conduct of the war," was the ultimatum given to Otto Ruckteschel, Socialist leader, when he protested against the Mayor's order regarding the Nearing speech.

It was proposed that Nearing change the topic of his address, but city officials answered that "no topic upon which Nearing might speak will be acceptable to the authorities."

Nearing was also served on Herbert S. Bigelow of the People's Church, by the management of the Grand Opera House, that no unpatriotic utterances must be made during the gatherings which are held there on Sunday afternoons. Bigelow is an avowed pacifist and former associate of Daniel Klefer.

NAVIGATORS' SCHOOL OPENED

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Because of the large number of men who have had navigation experience and who wish to attend the United States school of navigation, but who are unable to leave their employment long enough to take a day course, the Tribune says, steps have been taken to secure a night school in addition to the free day school in navigation now in operation in Los Angeles Harbor.

COAL PRICE IS CUT IN LOWELL

Following Announcement of One Dealer of Reduction of \$1 a Ton Undelivered, Others Come Out With Same Offer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOWELL, Mass.—One coal dealer in this city has lately sold coal to householders at a less price than other dealers in the city have demanded and received. Lest this statement startle the public accustomed to great uniformity of coal prices with a general denial of price-fixing by the dealers, let it be said that equilibrium has been restored. The shock of competition is over. It was over after a day or two of disturbance, and now all the dealers are charging the same price for a certain kind of coal under similar conditions of delivery.

There are 13 coal dealers in Lowell. Until a few days ago every dealer asked, for domestic sizes of anthracite, \$10 a ton. As in other New England cities, coal is sold in Lowell, ordinarily, on a basis of personal acquaintance and good fellowship rather than of competition. Cutting the price has been regarded as unwise as little as unethical, for it is the theory of Lowell coal dealers, as of coal dealers elsewhere, that everybody in the coal business must get a living out of it somehow and that price cutting would lead to the big fish eating up the little fish until only one big fish would be left, and there is no telling who might be among the unfortunate little fish.

When, therefore, one coal dealer in Lowell put card in his window announcing that he would sell high-grade chestnut anthracite at \$9 a ton he quickly obtained a large amount of public attention. Every other dealer was selling this coal at \$10—could this mean real competition in the coal business?

"The many flocked to the office of the coal dealer. There they were genially but firmly informed—the dealer is a large man with a pleasant voice—that there was a condition attached to the offer. The buyer could have coal in abundance at \$9 a ton—but he must haul it away himself, from the dealer's elevator. If he wished it delivered by the dealer, the price would be \$10 a ton, as elsewhere.

"At that," said the dealer, discussing with a reporter for The Christian Science Monitor the effect of his startling advertisement, "there were some who took it away. I made the offer because men and teams are scarce nowadays, and it's worth \$1 a ton to haul the coal. There ought to be many with wagons who could get it that way. But most people refuse to shovel coal; they don't like the work, and so not many have taken advantage of my offer. But it's still open and my competitors are making the same offer."

It has been customary in Lowell heretofore, to make a discount of 50 cents a ton on coal hauled away from the dealer's yard by the buyer. So the \$1 discount now given represents something of a saving to the man who can and will do the hauling. It really represents about the cost of delivering coal under present-day conditions, according to the dealers. Wages, they say, are advancing, and everything about the yard and delivery outfit costs more to replace than it cost a year ago. Hence there are no tears over the action of the man who lowered the price for coal taken away by the buyer. The dealers have about as much business as they can handle, without this.

The general impression has been that Iowa was a prohibition State. In the early days of the prohibition movement both Maine and Iowa were pointed to as examples of the prohibition sentiment. But, as explained by Senator Kenyon, the prohibition which Iowa has enjoyed in the past has been by statute. The law has been practically ignored, especially in the river towns.

As explained by the Senator, also in order to establish prohibition as a part of the generic law in Iowa, the Constitution provides that a proposed amendment to the Constitution must be passed by two sessions of the Legislature and then submitted to the people for adoption. The amendment to be submitted has been passed by two sessions.

The temperance people feel that in this way they have stolen a march on the liquor interests in that the liquor men, to get a vote on a proposition to make the State wet would have to adopt a similar process, that is, get a bill through two sessions of the Legislature before submitting to a popular vote.

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Why is Beech-Nut Butter Different?

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BEECH-NUT PACKING COMPANY, CANAJOHARIE, NEW YORK

action for the maintenance of prices. True, they meet occasionally, and at their meetings they have a secretary, but it is purely a social gathering—"just a means of getting acquainted with each other, you know." There is even a dealer who presides regularly at such purely social meetings. But—price-fixing? Perish the thought, says the Lowell coal dealer. Price-fixing is illegal, when it creates a monopoly—at least an extortionate monopoly—he has been told and bears in mind always.

The Lowell dealer buys his egg, stove and chestnut anthracite for \$4.45 to \$5.30 a ton at the railroad-owned mines in Pennsylvania, and for \$5.20 to \$6.05 a ton from other producers under the prices fixed by President Wilson Aug. 24. About 75 per cent of the anthracite output is from the railroad-owned mines. But dealers who must buy of jobbers pay 20 cents a ton more, east of Buffalo. These prices are for a long ton of 2240 pounds; the retailer buys a long ton and sells a short one, of 2000 pounds, generally in the coal trade.

For an all-rail haul, the freight from the mines to Lowell is about \$3.50 a long ton. The Lowell dealer, therefore, now gets a long ton of domestic coal on a railroad siding at his yard for \$7.95 under the most favorable conditions.

He pays more for certain coal, and sometimes pays also the jobber's commission of 20 cents a ton allowed under the President's rules, as well as the 75 cents a ton more for coal from a non-railroad mine. A price of \$7.95 for a long ton means a cost of \$7.10 for the short ton that is sold at \$10. Thus the largest "margin" or gross profit that seems possible to the Lowell dealer under present conditions is \$2.90. Out of this he must pay the cost of unloading and loading coal, his workers and office employees, and his general expenses of maintenance of the business. His "margin," evidently, may be near \$2 than \$3, if he buys from non-railroad mine operators.

In its recent report on prices of coal in and about Boston, the Federal Trade Commission said that "under ordinary conditions" \$2 a ton was a fair "margin for retailers." It added, however, that conditions last April and May, when "margins" were in some cases \$4 to \$5 a ton, were extraordinary.

Lowell coal dealers predict that the fixing of maximum prices in each coal-selling district, by Fuel Administrator Garfield, will result in higher prices than are now charged. And they assert that the public is not complaining about the \$10 a ton price, but only about the inability of dealers to get enough coal to satisfy the demand of everybody before winter sets in.

PROHIBITION UP FOR VOTE IN IOWA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The people of the State of Iowa are to vote shortly on a prohibition amendment. The ablest men of both the temperance and liquor forces of the country are to address the people of the State throughout the week. The antisaloon element has full confidence that the amendment will be adopted.

The general impression has been that Iowa was a prohibition State. In the early days of the prohibition movement both Maine and Iowa were pointed to as examples of the prohibition sentiment. But, as explained by Senator Kenyon, the prohibition which Iowa has enjoyed in the past has been by statute. The law has been practically ignored, especially in the river towns.

As explained by the Senator, also in order to establish prohibition as a part of the generic law in Iowa, the Constitution provides that a proposed amendment to the Constitution must be passed by two sessions of the Legislature and then submitted to the people for adoption. The amendment to be submitted has been passed by two sessions.

The temperance people feel that in this way they have stolen a march on the liquor interests in that the liquor men, to get a vote on a proposition to make the State wet would have to adopt a similar process, that is, get a bill through two sessions of the Legislature before submitting to a popular vote.

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SCREEN MEN TO AID FOOD PLANS

Motion-Picture Industry Aims to Use Resources Unreservedly for Success of Conservation Week, October 21 to 28

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The motion-picture industry is endeavoring to prove its claim that the screen is one of the greatest forces for good in the country, by using its resources unreservedly for the success of Food Pledge Week which has been scheduled by the Food Administrator for Oct. 21 to 28. Thousands of owners of motion-picture theaters have already assured the United States Food Administration of their heartiest cooperation in the plan to enroll the 22,000,000 families of the nation in a Food Conservation army, and are perfecting schemes of their own to help in the movement.

Slides and posters showing the campaign slogans will soon be ready both for the Liberty bond and the food conservation campaigns, and will appear on the inside and outside of every theater. The various weekly news reels also are to

SHIPPING LOSS IS SUMMARIZED

Senator King of Utah Transfers to Congressional Record List of Sinkings Compiled by Glasgow Professor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator King of Utah, on Friday last, had inserted in the Congressional Record the names, gross tonnage and dates of destruction of neutral ships sunk by Germany from Aug. 8, 1914, to April 26, 1917. The table, according to Senator King, was compiled by Prof. Macnale Dixon, of Glasgow University. Mr. King, in asking permission to have the table inserted in the Record, pointed out that the record established by Germany since the beginning of the war in 1914 conclusively demonstrates that it has been her purpose to destroy the shipping of the world.

"In violation of international law, she sowed deadly mines upon the high seas for the purpose of destroying the commerce of the world," declared Senator King, "and followed this with an indefensible policy of submarine warfare aimed not only against the ships of belligerents, but against the ships of neutrals. It seems obvious," he continued, "that her purpose was, if she should be successful in the world contest, to take the few remaining ships of belligerent nations as prizes of war, and with the ships of the world destroyed she would be left the sole mistress of the carrying trade, limited though it might be, of the world. However that may be, Germany ruthlessly engaged in the wicked and wanton destruction of the vessels that bore the commerce of the world. Treaty obligations and the accepted principles of international law, as well as the claims of humanity, were violated and cynically denied. And in the destruction of the commerce and of the ships of the world engaged in peaceful missions Germany deliberately assassinated noncombatants—men, women and children alike. When our nation was at peace with Germany and the obligations of century-old tradition existed, she wantonly attacked American ships and the American flag sent American citizens to watery graves."

The specially prepared table, with an explanatory statement attached, follows. The table, according to Senator King, is not absolutely correct, inasmuch as there are some sinkings of which there is no record.

"Germany's deliberate campaign against neutral shipping is here set forth in a passionless catalogue. The facts themselves are eloquent, and there seems to be no need for rhetorical embroidery. The magnitude of the injustice paralyzes the judgment. For these acts do not fall within any of the familiar formulas by which we explain to ourselves the aberrations of human conduct. War is intelligible, but these are not, it is remembered, acts of war, as Germany defines war, but of peace. The ships and lives destroyed are the ships and lives of friends, of nations with whom she professes to have no quarrel, some of whom have assisted; and assisted valiantly, in alleviating her distress. Engaged in peaceful commerce guilty of no belligerent act, protected by international law, they were none the less destroyed. Behind these melancholy official columns lie the tragedies. The imagination, and that only in dim and distant fashion, can paint the full picture of this modern slaughter of the innocents, the death and suffering and misery of which this colorless record is the merest index. A brief analysis reveals that the policy is calculated and varies in inverse proportion to the strength of the people attacked. America and Spain suffer least. Norway is treated with merciless severity. Countries from which Germany draws needed supplies receive some consideration. These are the limitations, dictated solely by self-interest, which Germany has observed. To reduce the world's shipping, to damage her opponents by weakening all neutrals, and to secure in case of defeat that the conclusion of hostilities may not find her alone impoverished—this seems to be the triple-edged design which humanity will find it difficult to forgive and history to forget." The table follows:

SUMMARY OF THE LOSSES

Total tonnage lost: 1,651,654

Mined, doct. sunken tonnage.

Dutch 41 35 76 148,921

Swedish 30 10 10 59,628

Norwegian 54 282 436 96,256

Danish 20 94 114 123,382

Spanish 2 33 35 75,789

American 16 20 59,256

Brazilian 2 2 6,719

Greek 1 59 60 147,923

Argentine 1 381

Puerto Rican 1 1,118

Uruguayan 2,587

Total 152 697 849 1,651,654

DUTCH SHIPS

Ships mined or torpedoed (tonnage)

Name Gross Due of

Houtdijk (m) 2,238 Aug. 22, 1917 Lelis

Alice H. (m) 2,062 Aug. 22, 1917 Baldwin

Maria (m) 3,804 Sept. 21, 1914 America

Maria Christina (m) Oct. 28, 1914 Oscar

Stenna (m) Nov. 9, 1914 Minerva

Prinses (m) 1,485 Dec. 16, 1916 Cuban

Leemans (m) 1,225 Dec. 16, 1916 Frudvang

Amstel (m) 2,235 Dec. 16, 1916 Kruiskind

Superior (m) 1,535 Dec. 16, 1916 Super

Katwijk (m) 2,940 Apr. 15, 1917 Stevin Jarl

Olanda (m) 2,130 Apr. 18, 1915 Davanger

Rijndam (m) June 8, 1915 Granit

Lotte (m) 191 June 10, 1915 Truma

De Ruy (m) June 17, 1915 Gjor (m)

Amsterdam (a) 1,749 June 21, 1915 Thistlebank

Arts (m) 151 Aug. 21, 1915 Cambusneath

Sept. 5, 1915 Perry Cross

Beeldje (m) 6,120 Sept. 22, 1915 Lyseaker (m)

Taxalstroem (m) 1,801 Oct. 7, 1915 Nordass

E. C. H. (m) 181 Oct. 16, 1915 Rym

Jonge Albert (m) Nov. 11, 1915 Flintreite

Dec. 1, 1915 De Ruy (m)

Dec. 1, 1915 Eversend (m)

Dec. 22, 1915 G. F. Harboe (m)

July 28, 1915 Skjolden (m)

Aug. 21, 1915 Sognraden (m)

Sept. 21, 1915 Trondhjemstjord (m)

Sept. 21, 1915 Delfyn (m)

Sept. 21, 1915 La Flandre (m)

Feb. 21, 1916 Norman (m)

Aug. 7, 191

ABILENE TRIAL FOR CONSPIRACY

Forty-One Men Defend Themselves on Sedition Charges—Said to Belong to the Farmers' Protective Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ABILENE, Tex.—In the trial of alleged members of the Farmers and Laborers Protective Association, before Judge Whitfield Jack, in the Federal Court here, on charges of sedition, conspiracy and of conspiring to resist the Selective Draft Law, the prosecution alleges that it has uncovered a part of the nation-wide plot to resist military service and to impede the Government in its plan for prosecuting the war against German autocracy, and much testimony has been introduced, tending to support these charges. The defense, on the other hand, claims that the Farmers and Laborers Protective Association was formed for cooperative buying and selling among farmers and laborers to enable this class of citizens to resist oppression by the "capitalist class," and that the organization contemplated nothing unlawful or unpatriotic in its activities.

Fifty-four men were indicted by the United States Grand Jury at Abilene, and these 54 were arraigned as defendants at the opening of the trial. After argument on demurrers and motions, the court dismissed the cases against several defendants, and later in progress of the trial dismissed the charges as to other defendants, so that now there are but 41 men on trial. The indictment as returned at Abilene was a substitute indictment, intended to take the place of two former indictments, one returned at San Angelo and a later indictment returned at Dallas.

The indictment contains eight counts, most of which deal with activities alleged to have taken place on or about April 5, 1917, two days after the formal declaration of a state of war between the United States and Germany.

At the opening of the trial, United States District Attorney Wilmot Odell outlined the Government's case as follows:

"The Government will undertake to prove that about two years ago there began to be organized, especially in West Texas, a number of lodges belonging to an organization known as the Farmers and Laborers Protective Association. The principal stated purpose of the organization was to help in buying and in marketing and in the mutual protection and cooperation of the two classes named. The men who joined were given an obligation of loyalty to the order and to the members, along with a pledge of secrecy, with the penalty of death for the violation of that pledge or for any member turning traitor to the organization."

The emblems of the order were: Leather strap symbolizing conditions of slavery, which conditions, the members were told, exist in another form now as the result of oppression of labor by the capitalistic class. Dirk, standing for defense at short range, being the implement with which labor could successfully resist capital. Pistol, representing power of the members for defense at long range."

The Government also set out to prove that some members of the organization took advantage of the organization to promote plans for a conspiracy to resist the United States and its authorities, concerning the war with Germany, planning their activities long before the existence of a state of war was declared, in anticipation that the United States would enter the war and also that conscription methods would be used to raise an army for the war.

Some time in February, 1917, a state meeting of the association was held at Cisco, Tex., called by the leaders for the purpose of promoting the conspiracy plan, at which leaders tried to obligate members of the order to forcible resistance against the war and any attempt to draft the members into army service.

The Government further alleged and set itself to prove that these plans contemplated organizing the members of the association into an army for forcible resistance of the draft, and for conscripting men into this army by telling them they must either be on the side of labor or on the side of the Government. These plans, the Government alleged, contemplated seizure of the banks and mercantile establishments in the cities and towns from which members of the order could be armed and supplied, and for destruction of bridges on railroads, and railway rolling stock, to prevent the transportation of troops by the Government to oppose them. With the local situation in control of members of the organization, a march on the state Capitol at Austin, and thence to the national Capitol at Washington, was the dream of the leaders, it is alleged. Resolutions embracing these plans, the Government charges, were prepared and presented at the state meeting in Cisco, but were rejected when some members declared that such resolutions constituted treason, and would get the members into trouble.

The Government has also alleged that amalgamation of the Farmers and Laborers Protective Association with the Industrial Workers of the World was planned, and that these two organizations were to arm their members for open rebellion against the Government. Resolutions were adopted providing for taking boys over 18 years of age into the organization, and for permitting women to become members on the ground that such women as telephone operators would be valuable to the order's plans. Members were also to be given numbers instead of names, thus hiding their identity, and communications of

one lodge with another was to be had by means of a secret code.

All members of the order, the Government charges, were advised by the leaders to purchase high-power rifles, and the sympathy of the Negroes was also enlisted. The Negroes were also told to get rifles, being advised that they could shoot as well as whites.

In furtherance of a part of the plans, the Government charges that a military company was organized at Wichita County, offered by three members of the association, and that this military company was armed and drilled in military tactics.

The defense pleads ignorance on the part of the majority of the defendants of the alleged real object of the order, declaring that the Farmers and Laborers Protective Association was organized in good faith as a cooperative union of farmers and workingmen. Cooperative buying and selling was contemplated, to the extent of establishing wholesale mercantile establishments for the benefit of members of the order.

The defense also pleads that the resolutions proposed and considered at the state meeting of the order at Cisco, were such resolutions as any assembly of citizens had the right to propose under the right of petition to Congress, and that no unlawful act was considered at that meeting.

The prosecution has closed its case on direct testimony, and the defense has introduced a number of witnesses. There are still many witnesses to be heard, and it is probable that the case will not be concluded before the middle of October.

THE RED CLOCK AT OPERA HOUSE

"The Red Clock," a musical comedy in acts, by Bertie Herbert Reynolds, by Schuyler Greene and music by Silvio Heim. First time in Boston, evening of Oct. 8, 1917, at the Boston Opera House. The cast:

Marjory, from Slumberland. Miriam Carson

The Rose Goddess....Virginia Duran

Dorcas, a nursery goose....Fred Albin

The Gingerbread Boy....Ethel Mervin

The Javalan Man....Charles Anderson

Milk Witch....Clara Thompson

Night Watchman....Joe Cook

Day....Jack Mcallen

The Princess....Ruby de Remer

The Prince....Ralph Braithwaite

The Poet....Thomas Daley

The Jewel Dancer....Miles Dulce Romeo

It should be a truism that a musical fantasy is not grand opera. Consequently no disappointment should ever be felt when a musical fantasy fails to measure up to any such standards as are set for an operatic or a vigorous theatrical performance. However, there practically always is left a lingering sense of disappointment after viewing such a display as is staged in "The Red Clock."

This, too, is the more noteworthy because at first thought there would seem to be no cause for anything but commendation of such a spectacular pantomime as is therein presented. Costumes are handsome, scenery well designed and very striking; no unworthy references are introduced; the acting, such as there is of it, is tolerable; the singing is fair, and a few quite clever vaudeville acts are staged. But there is lacking a something—that something that constitutes the true merit of a show—a gripping interest. Of plot there is virtually none, and what there is could readily be dispensed with and the general effect would be but slightly lessened.

Some good dancing is shown, notably by Miles Dulce in "The Fantasy of Jewels," but there is a tedious repetition and sameness about many of the choruses and tout ensemble dancing and an altogether unnecessary and uncalled-for number of semi-encores which of itself tends to disrupt the continuity of any such plot or underlying scheme as the farce is built upon.

However, as a children's play—though the audience last evening was composed very largely of adults—"The Red Clock" has some merit. The fun and jokes are passable and clean, the music is pleasing, and, on the whole, it is perhaps no more than a mediocre example of the fairy story type of performance, with little but clothes, lighting effect and nonsense to recommend it.

BOSTON NOTES

Eugene Walter's drama, "Just a Woman," in this week offering at the Globe; next week, "Rolling Stones." Miss Sallie Fisher is on the Keith bill this week in "The Choir Rehearsal," a playlet by Clare Kummer. "Oh! Boy!" has moved to the Plymouth to continue its Boston run. The Jewett Players are in their eighteenth week in "The Man Who Stayed at Home" at the Copley. Oct. 22, "Capt. Kidd Jr." follows Miss Jane Cowl at the Park Square.

FEDERAL PRISON TO GET COTTON MILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Approximately 1200 prisoners are to be given employment at the federal prison here by the erection of a mill for the manufacture of cotton duck and canvas. Plans for the mill will be put into the hands of architects and builders shortly, as a result of an act of Congress which appropriated \$129,500 for the establishment of the mill. This sum will cover only the actual cost of construction of the buildings and the mill machinery will be provided for otherwise.

Fred G. Zerbst, warden of the prison, has said that the object of the establishment of the mill is to give permanent employment to the prisoners. During the year just past, he asserted, there was not sufficient work to occupy the time of the men imprisoned there.

The nature of the employment to be furnished was determined upon because of the prison's location in the cotton section of the country.

J. J. STORROW URGED TO RUN

Coal Administrator for New England and Chairman of Public Safety Committee Sought as Candidate for Mayor

dium hake \$5, and cusk \$5@6.75. Arrivals: Str. Walrus 214,000 pounds, str. Breaker 110,000, schooner Adeline 7400, Edith Silvera 11,000, Patriot 14,000, Viking 15,000, Eva Avina 5000, M. Enos 5500, Olivia Sears 4000, Ralph Russell 7600 and Gertrude De Costa 20,900.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Grace Darling 175,000 pounds salted cod. B. W. W. from McKinley, Me., 600 quintals cured fish. British schooner Defender 385,000 pounds salted cod, and the following with salted mackerel: R. L. Hall 70 bbls, Arthur James 28, Antietam 7, Good Luck 148 and Philomena 35.

Local United States immigration inspectors went to Providence, R. I., to examine several hundred immigrants arriving at that port from Portugal and the Azores. Those failing to pass the literacy test or detained for other reasons are to be brought to the Long Wharf detention pen. The inspectors plan to return tonight owing to arrival here late this afternoon of a large number of Italian immigrants.

Molasses measuring 1,600,000 gallons was brought to Boston today from Matanzas, Cuba. It is said to be the largest single cargo of the commodity ever brought to this port.

Shipping interests at this port learned today of the recent successful trial of the new steamer Deepwater, built at Camden, N. J., for the Darrow Manufacturing Company of Boston, but sold before completion to the American-Italian Steamship Line, for about \$2,250,000. The sale price is said to be about three times the original cost of the vessel.

"LOVE O' MIKE" AT WILBUR THEATER

"Love o' Mike," musical comedy by Thomas Sydney, lyrics by Harry B. Smith, music by Jerome Kern; given its first Boston performance at the Wilbur theater, evening of Oct. 8, 1917, under the management of Miss Elisabeth Marbury and Leo Shubert. The cast:

Betty....Katherine Rogers

Mrs. Alison Marvin....Alison McAllister Jackson, the butler....George Hassall Clark

Hilda....Hilda Pentland

Leone....Leone Morgan

Lucia....Lucilla Gevel

Stella....Heila Clarke

Alma Edwards

Jack Vaughan....Richard Hall

Lieutenant Stafford....Rollin Grimes

Captain Lord Michael Kildare....Max Leides

Alozo Bird....Clifton Webb

Phil Marvin....Easton Yonge

Ted Watson....Jack Bohm

A dancer....Gloria Goodman

Musical comedy must really be catching up with Gilbert and Sullivan at last, not in quality but in point of view, when the youngsters who put "Love o' Mike" together can get through a whole evening without pretending to take themselves seriously. Even Harry B. Smith has been shaken out of his machine-like methods by his juvenile collaborators, and has bubbled like a rejuvenated spring with lyrics matching the entertainment's general tone of youthful jollity. "Love o' Mike" is a romp, with the thinnest possible story as an excuse for the singing, dancing and posturing of half a dozen pretty girls in pretty frocks (every one designed for its wearer), for the perfidious of the comedians, for the tasteful stage pictures by Robert McQuinn, and for Mr. Kern's witty and ingenious tunes, with their clever modulations of key and logical changes of rhythm.

The girls are at a house party, which includes a British lord in New York purchasing munitions. Their young men are jealous of Michael, in whom the girls see a hero. Spurred by a movie-struck butler, they devise various plans to prove their bravery. The butler, having stolen a hundred-dollar bill at the opening of the play (the is under the insidious influence of screen thrillers), spends the rest of the evening trying to recover the bill, which got out of his hands a few moments after he purloined it.

Mr. Hassell burlesques the butler broadly, exciting laughter almost all the time he is on the stage. He carries off his whole role with gusto, making acceptable a great deal of rather ordinary travesty as often capital, as when he calls himself approvingly "the man with a thousand faces," or keeps up a succession of asides telling himself what emotion to "register," or after vainly trying to disguise himself with queer whiskers and strange hats sighs, "What's the use of art?" The audience found Mr. Hassell's unctuous humor and knockabout fun irresistible.

Miss Stella May Hoban sings and acts expressively in a cast rather inclined toward the jazz ideals of the cabaret in its fondness for incessant tremolo, shrillness and twang. Indeed the whole cast in the first act appeared to have been drilled into a mechanical clicking style of dancing, singing and speaking that some producers mistakenly fancy give speed to a performance. Some of the players hardly spoke a line with correct enunciation until the company, in the second act, got into its fully rollicking swing.

In this respect Miss Gear shows brightly as a dryly sarcastic, but soft spoken damsel. She never missed an accent in her part, yet never forced the note. Misses Pentland and Morgan are most pleasing in their more natural moments, and Messrs. Leeds and Webb do acceptable character acting. Misses Clarke and Goodwin, dancers, who take a joy in their work, are highlights of the evening, with the music, the dresses and the scenery. But what one remembers most is the jolly, romping irresponsibility of the whole youthful affair.

SHIPPING NEWS

Fish arrivals at South Boston today included the new steamer Walrus, Capt. Clayton Morrissey, on its second trip in the local fisheries, with a large catch, including 145,000 pounds haddock, 68,000 cod and 1000 pollock. The vessel received stock of about \$12,000 for the catch, and was at sea only 10 days. Another new steamer, sister ship of the Walrus, is soon to be added to the fishing fleet, when the Seal receives fishing equipment at Gloucester. The Seal has been at Portland for installation of machinery, and is now ready to sail for Gloucester.

Mackerel arrivals at Boston today were: Helen B. Thomas 35,000 lbs, Monarch 48,000, and Harmony 37,000. The following had salted mackerel: Monarch 180 bbls, Harmony 120, and Thomas 22. Wholesale prices for fresh mackerel were 14 cents per pound.

Wholesale dealers' prices of fresh groundfish at the fish pier today were high, quotations per hundredweight being: Haddock \$6.50@\$8.50, steak cod \$13.50@\$16.50, market cod \$6.50@\$7.50, pollock \$5@\$6.25, large hake \$7, me-

ROSLINDALE PARK DELAYED

Boston City Council Postpones Action on Appropriation of \$50,000 Pending Conferences With the Planning Board

Conferences are to be held between the Boston City Council and the Boston Planning Board with regard to the proposed establishment of a city park at Washington, South, Poplar and Ashland streets, in Roslindale, for which more than 5000 citizens petitioned Mayor Curley and the city government on March 20, last. The matter of appropriating \$50,000 for making a recreation center at Roslindale Square, which both Mayor Curley and the City Planning Board have endorsed, was brought up before the council yesterday afternoon. Action was postponed for two weeks.

In the meantime the commissioners of the park and recreation and of the street laying-out departments, together with the members of the City Planning Board are to meet with the City Council finance committee and discuss the Roslindale park project thoroughly. The finance committee is to meet next Tuesday afternoon.

Councilman Francis J. W. Ford insists that Ashland Street should be closed and that part lying in Roslindale Square taken for the proposed park. The City Planning Board in its report to the Mayor of July 17 last, declared that the library lot in Roslindale Square and the store lot acquired for the proposed park and that the part of Ashland Street lying between the two lots and the street thus being made to form a small park of about 30,000 square feet. Taking the land for the park would cost about \$31,000, the land being assessed for that figure.

Council members visited the site of the park in Roslindale last week and saw the advantages to be reaped municipally by establishing such an open space. Roslindale within a little more than a decade has grown from a population of 1800 to more than 20,000 and the people demand that the city do something in the way of beautifying the center of that section of Boston.

The character of the estimates for building the proposed West Roxbury courthouse met with objection in the council yesterday afternoon. Fred J. Kneeland, superintendent of public buildings, was before the council to tell how the \$115,000 he is estimated the new courthouse will cost is to be expended.

T. G. O'Connell, architect of the West Roxbury courthouse, was before the executive committee of the City Council to tell the councilmen just how his plans developed will cost the city that amount of money.

Councilman Ballantyne and Storror questioned the architect and the superintendent about the cost of the structure. Mr. Ballantyne declared that few public buildings were put up for the amount of the original estimates. Neither he nor Mr. Storror were moved sufficiently by the protests of Superintendent Kneeland to prevent their voting to reject the order without prejudice. Superintendent Kneeland and Architect O'Connell are to appear before the council's finance committee next Tuesday to give details in writing of the plans of the proposed courthouse.

A transfer of appropriations was voted to provide for the repair of the city steamer George A. Hibbard at an expense of \$4000.

The unused pumping station on Metropolitan Avenue and Washington Street, Roslindale, was ordered transferred to the police department, and is to be remodeled for police station 17.

UTAH COAL RATE CALLED UNJUST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—That coal has cost more to transport than general commodities, and that the discrimination should be removed, were the contentions of H. W. Prickett, of the Traffic Service Bureau of Utah, on Monday before O. R. Marshall, examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. Prickett testified in behalf of the coal companies asking for a reduction in rates to the Pacific Coast, for removal of a differential of 25 cents a ton on Utah coal as compared to Wyoming coal destined to the same points in the Northwest, and for the establishment of through rates to Kansas and Nebraska, so that Utah coal producers

OVERTHROW OF AUSTRIA URGED

Francesco Supilo Shows How Dissolution of Monarchy Is Necessary in Order to Remove Austro-German Menace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy—Signor Bevione, one of the members of the Italian Chamber of Deputies of Turin has sent to the Gazzetta del Popolo of Turin an account of an interview which he had recently in London with Francesco Supilo, said to be one of the most prominent members of the Serbian-Slovene-Croatian movement. Supilo had last year announced his withdrawal from the Jugo-Slav committee on account of the action taken by the Serbian Government with regard to orthodoxy and which implied the necessity for the renunciation of an important part of their aspirations toward the Slav territories of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. At this interview in London Signor Bevione reports that Supilo was radiant. His thesis had triumphed, he said. After having referred to the beginnings of the Jugo-Slav movement and to the obstacles imposed by the Holy Synod, he went on to say that before Italy entered the war, the preliminary conditions which became the basis of the treaty afterward accepted by the great powers and which still existed, were discussed between the Minister, Sazonoff, and the Italian Ambassador, Carlotto, at Petrograd. On this occasion Russia asked that a stipulation should be introduced vetoing the union of the orthodox Serbs with the Roman Catholic Slovenes and Croatians, and accepted the assignment to Italy of the tract of Dalmatia which she claimed in addition to Istria and Valona. Now, however, that the Vatican of orthodoxy had fallen, Serbia felt free as to her movements. He added that the veto to the union of the three southern Slav races naturally remained on the paper of the treaty signed by the great powers of the Entente, but it had entirely ceased to be to the interest of Russia, at whose instance the stipulation was made, to demand that it should be carried out. Hence the reasons which had made the treaty of Corfu possible.

In answer to a question from Signor Bevione, Supilo replied that he had no hesitation in saying that all their actions should tend towards bringing about a complete and perfect understanding with Italy. What great and common interest made an understanding between Italy and the Serbo-Croatian-Slovene State possible and necessary? asked Signor Bevione. The overthrow of Austria-Hungary, replied Supilo. There were, he said, only two powers directly interested in the dissolution of the Hapsburg monarchy: Italy, in so far as she claimed supremacy in the Adriatic, and Serbia, in so far as she had put herself at the head of the movement for the union under one dynasty of all the Slav inhabitants of the south of the Danubian monarchy. In comparison with this vast common interest all divergent interests lost their importance. If Austria-Hungary continued to exist, the Croatian and Slovene population of the Empire might obtain autonomy, but they would remain within the political sphere of Vienna and therefore of Berlin, and Serbia, reconstituted, restored, and possibly enlarged by

some extra territory, but isolated and weak, would again come under the formidable menace of the Austro-German bloc.

If Austria-Hungary continued as at present, Italy might obtain the Trentino, perhaps also Trieste, but not Pola, and not that part of Dalmatia to which she aspired, while Cattaro, combined with the Lovcen, would grow stronger as an Austrian naval base, with the result that the Adriatic would continue to be disputed between the two great powers and therefore Italy would not have gained the chief object for which she had taken the field and would have on her frontiers an enemy determined on vengeance and with sufficient strength to take it at a propitious moment. The disintegration of Austria was also in the interest of the other great powers of the Entente, above all in those of England and France, because only if the war brought about the dismemberment of the monarchy of the Hapsburgs would the Entente be able to reduce Germany to her real weight in the European balance.

This weight was not a dangerous one unless artificially increased by the strength of Austria-Hungary, today the servant of Berlin and likely to remain so tomorrow unless Austria were resolved into her original elements and recomposed into sovereign states according to the "principle of nationality." Indeed the development of the war had shown that victory would lie with the Entente, not if France obtained Alsace-Lorraine, nor if Italy obtained Trent and Trieste, but if the invaded and devastated states were reconstituted, but if Austria-Hungary ceased to exist as a great power. Austria was the pedestal upon which Germany reached out to the East, to Constantinople and Baghdad, the political speculation of Germany and a very successful one up to the present time, by which not many more than 10,000,000 of Germans living in the monarchy brought to her the military and economic strength of the 50,000,000 of subjects of the Hapsburg Emperor. The European War was being played out on the map of Austria. Those who decided the fate of the Italian Ambassador, Carlotto, at Petrograd. On this occasion Russia asked that a stipulation should be introduced vetoing the union of the orthodox Serbs with the Roman Catholic Slovenes and Croatians, and accepted the assignment to Italy of the tract of Dalmatia which she claimed in addition to Istria and Valona. Now, however, that the Vatican of orthodoxy had fallen, Serbia felt free as to her movements. He added that the veto to the union of the three southern Slav races naturally remained on the paper of the treaty signed by the great powers of the Entente, but it had entirely ceased to be to the interest of Russia, at whose instance the stipulation was made, to demand that it should be carried out. Hence the reasons which had made the treaty of Corfu possible.

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accept conditions contrary to honor. He then put forward the idea that the solution of the difficulties existing between Italy and Jugo-Slavia should be referred to an English arbitrator.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE IN TORONTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Lord Northcliffe, head of the British Mission in New York, in an address before 450 members of the Canadian Club, referring to his impressions of Americans, said: "They are preparing for the war on a scale commensurate with the hundred million man-power of a great republic. I was somewhat disappointed on my arrival in New York and other cities, but there is no need for disappointment now. I can assure you nothing is lacking in the preparations of the United States. America will need an immense fleet of transports to carry her army and its supplies, 3,000 miles across the Atlantic to France. The submarine is increasing its activities, and there is as yet no invention for its destruction. We have transported through the aid of the British Navy, 400,000 Canadian soldiers without the loss of a single man, but with the American Army we have an entirely new proposition. The supplies of the Canadian Army were not brought to Halifax for shipment to France; they were supplied from Great Britain across the English Channel. The supplies for the British are taken in low barges built for the purpose. We have transported four or five hundred locomotives and many hundreds of miles of railway tracks. The Americans will have to transport all these things themselves. The French have nothing to give, they need all they have for their own army of 4,000,000 men."

RANCHING IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Ontario Department of Agriculture is obtaining information with regard to the extent and value of waste lands in old and new Ontario which have possibilities for cattle and sheep ranching. There will be a thorough survey made throughout the Province, particular attention being paid to the water supply and shipping facilities. The Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture, C. F. Bailey, says that many inquiries come to the department as to land suitable for sheep and cattle ranching, and he thinks a considerable amount of capital would be invested if full particulars could be given. The department is sending to Northern Ontario 30 pure bred Shropshire and Oxford rams, which will be sold at cost in the Parry Sound and Muskoka districts.

OFFICERS TRANSFERRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

CAMP BORDEN, Ont.—Two officers of American birth, who have until recently been on duty at Camp Borden, have been transferred to the American Army Aviation Service. These officers are Major Filley, who won the M. O., and who has been the officer commanding the Royal Flying Corps here, and Major Bonnell, R. F. C. Both men have seen considerable service at the front, and it is stated that they are to take over the first detachment of American aviators to France.

DISCUSSIONS IN MAIN COMMITTEE OF THE REICHSTAG

Chancellor's Second Declaration on Peace Has Useful Effect in Clearing Atmosphere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—In the recent sitting of the main committee of the Reichstag, a lively discussion arose on the first declaration of the Chancellor, which had been interpreted to mean that he had never agreed with the peace resolution of the majority party and would never have agreed to it. A disturbance seemed imminent and would have occurred if the Chancellor, in his second declaration, had not swept aside his first and taken up the same position toward the resolution as that which he held on July 19. As a result of the Chancellor's second declaration, says the Frankfurter Zeitung, the incident was cleared up and finished with. It had, however, a good effect in that the majority party had once more formulated their standpoint clearly and definitely. It was now perfectly clear that within the majority party there were and had been no differences over the interpretation of the resolution. So far, therefore, the equivocal attitude of the Chancellor had after all had a useful effect in clearing the atmosphere. Whether Dr. Michaelis' attitude had been as useful to his own position seemed extremely questionable, says the Frankfurter Zeitung, and the various morning papers also considered it very dubious. The Berliner Tageblatt asserted very firmly that Dr. Michaelis had for the present lost the necessary authority. This paper went on to say that Pan-Germans and Conservatives had done their best, ever since the beginning of the chancellorship of Dr. Michaelis, to bring about a break between the Chancellor and the majority party, and attributed to these parties the announcement of the Lokalzeitung, which ran, "Break between Chancellor and Reichstag's majority party."

At the close of this discussion, Herr von Kuehnemann made his first speech before the members of the Reichstag Main Committee. Before he concluded he asked, in regard to the part which he was called upon to take in their foreign policy, that a certain amount of trust in advance might be vouchsafed to him. They must trust in the professional knowledge and good will of himself and his colleagues, he said. After explaining how the members could facilitate the debates by cooperating in various ways which he specified, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs said in conclusion that now, as they could, say this after mature consideration—were apparently entering upon the last year of this stupendous war of nations, they would continue, so far as his department was concerned, with the steadfast determination to hold on till the end was attained, their hand on the helm, trusting in their incomparable army and its great leaders, and in their new, but splendid fleet, and with full faith in the good genius of the German people. Then, he said, he hoped so far as they might contribute to it, there might issue forth from these troublous times an honorable, lasting and sure peace for the future of Germany.

A Progressive party member who had previously made a short statement on the Chancellor's attitude to the peace resolution, in the name of the majority party spoke with approval of the program of the new Secretary of State, and especially welcomed his reference to the study of public opinion in other countries as one of the most important tasks of foreign politics. Today, said the speaker, as reported by the Berliner Tageblatt, that would be a very difficult task to accomplish something toward peace. The speaker pointed out also that within the majority party there was no diversity of opinion on the resolution. He then went on to show that if an attitude of uncertainty were displayed by the Chancellor toward the resolution, it would render the majority party helpless and the resolution worthless.

In conclusion, the Progressive Party member said their good military position should enable them to take a moderate attitude toward their opponent in regard to their war aims, without giving an impression of weakness. It is remarkable, he declared, that the party on the Right continually claimed the Chancellor as their man. This atmosphere brought an element of uncertainty into the Reichstag and also among the masses, which must be dispelled if they would make use of their favorable military position. That was their great chance of victory. They could only make use of this chance and break up the moral of the enemy by political means, when complete unity reigned among them. Above all it was necessary to have a chancellor who not only had humane sentiments, but also had the power of a leader to give expression to those sentiments.

The speaker went on to criticize the biased attitude observable toward the different newspapers. The Frankfurter Zeitung, he said, had already been twice under the preventive censor and their telephonic communication with the Berlin editorship was kept under observation. Such position was intolerable and irreconcilable with the formation of reliable public opinion. To conduct attacks against the peace resolution so long as the reason for them could not be plainly exposed was reprehensible.

This speaker then went on to discuss the trend of public opinion in

other countries. He declared that the decision of the English Workers Party in regard to Stockholm showed a revolt against the policy of Mr. Lloyd George. The peace resolution of the Reichstag, he said, had made the Pope's note possible, but of course had not influenced it. In the Westminster Gazette, the organ of Grey and Asquith, Lloyd George's attitude was criticized. Thus, everywhere there were signs of reaction against the tide of war. Naturally the achievements of their arms were the basis of their politics at the present time. But politics owed it to their great army to accomplish something toward peace. The speaker pointed out also that within the majority party there was no diversity of opinion on the resolution. He then went on to show that if an attitude of uncertainty were displayed by the Chancellor toward the resolution, it would render the majority party helpless and the resolution worthless.

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SENATE INQUIRY INTO LA FOLLETTE CASE TO BE BRIEF

Statement From Mr. Bryan in Lusitania Matter and Transcript of Speech Awaited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate committee appointed to make an inquiry into the alleged sedition utterances made some time ago at St. Paul before the Nonpartisan League, on Monday outlined its preliminary procedure and adjourned until Thursday, to await further information from Senator La Follette and former Secretary of State W. J. Bryan. Senator Pomerene on Monday announced that no public hearings will be held for the present. The committee believes that the investigation may end within a few days, possibly without any testimony. Arrangements have not been made for Senator La Follette to appear before the committee, but the committee has announced that a hearing will be accorded the Wisconsin Senator, in case he desires to appear before it.

At Monday's meeting, the St. Paul speech was gone over carefully, and the committee decided that for the present its inquiry would be limited to the statements regarding the Lusitania, namely, that then Secretary of State, William Jennings Bryan, knew of ammunition aboard that vessel when it sailed from New York. Mr. Bryan has already publicly denied this statement. Mr. Bryan will probably be asked to submit in writing a statement of the facts, rather than at a public hearing.

When the committee meets on Thursday, it is expected to secure from Senator La Follette a correct transcript of the St. Paul speech, after which the committee may issue a formal statement regarding the controversy, with the end of the investigation this week a possibility.

THISTLES FOR FUEL
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Reports to the weather bureau office at Topeka, Kan., says a dispatch to the Times, say an unusually large amount of Russian thistles has been stacked in Western Kansas for winter feed.

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AUSTRIA-HUNGARY IS BUSY WITH AFTER-WAR PLANS

Industrial Interests Make Preparations to Meet New Conditions Expected to Arise

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria (via Zurich)—Although at the moment of writing there seems no immediate prospect of peace, the great industrial interests in Austria-Hungary and Germany are busily engaged in making plans to meet the new conditions which will obtain after the war. They realize that the whole industrial situation will be vitally changed, and that the problem of readjustment is full of difficulties.

A prominent Austrian manufacturer is represented as warning his trade associates and the public generally against the idea that everything will be all right directly the war ends. Nothing, he says, can be more erroneous than to suppose that with the ending of hostilities and the homecoming of the soldiers, all difficulties will disappear. On the contrary, many of the most serious troubles will only then begin. The great losses in men, the slow demobilization, the already evident attraction of labor to the land, where living conditions are better and food more plentiful, will all combine to restrict the number of available industrial workers, at least for some time. The difficulties in the way of feeding the population will gradually be removed, but it will be long before the purchasing power of wages reaches its former level. In peace, as well as in war, labor will flow toward those industries which offer the best conditions of daily life.

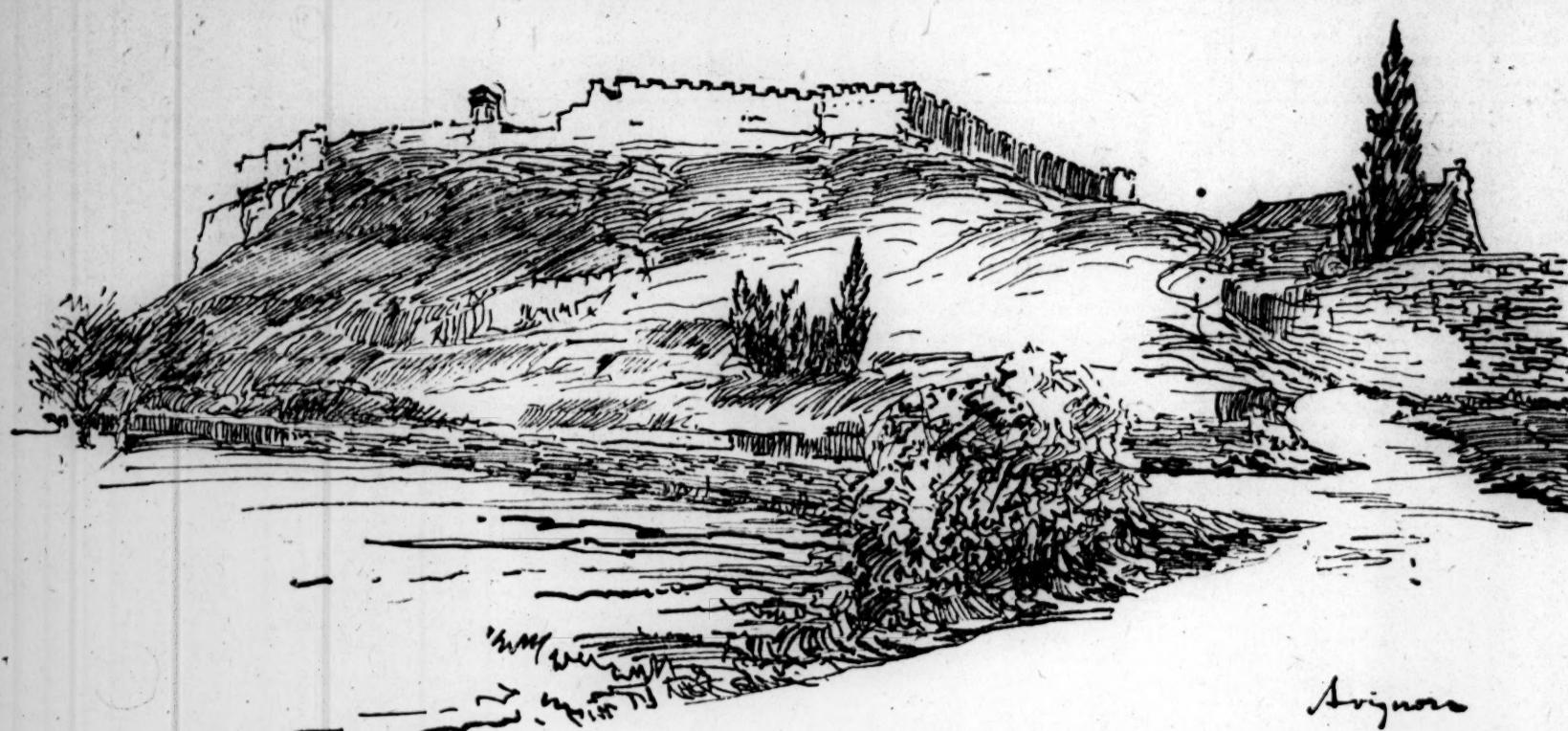
The problem of supplying foodstuffs for their own employees will continue to trouble various industries for a considerable period after the war. Even before the war began, some great undertakings had been making experiments in this direction. One big coal mine gave the workmen special facilities for fattening pigs, and iron works employed agricultural lecturers to train the workers. Properly managed agricultural holdings owned by industrial plants can be made more productive for the workers than when in the hands of the ordinary peasants. At one time, it was thought to be a bold venture when iron mines and steel works began to buy up coal mines. Now a further step toward complete independence from outside contingencies is being made by industries which are acquiring land in order to secure the provisioning of their workpeople. One of the most important objects after the war will be the maintenance of the necessary labor and the increase of its productive capacity.

The urgent necessity for these new departures has been impressed upon employers in these last months. The question of food has become much more important than wages or hours of labor, and most of the big strikes in Germany and Austria have really been food strikes. Men and women have been so poorly fed that they were no longer able to work. Their increased wages were useless when storekeepers could not sell them provisions. And so they just ceased work. In one big factory the men struck without leaving the premises. They simply stopped the machines and waited until the employers sent in food.

The Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung gives a striking picture of the situation of the miners with regard to food. It says: "Outside the yards of the mines peasants stop their wagons and demand coal. There is none to be had for money, but if the peasant has brought lard and butter, flour, peas, beans, and eggs, or other foodstuffs, he can have the coal. Many of the mines have no other choice. The workmen must be fed if they are to do the work. The authorities know this and although these foodstuffs have been officially confiscated, and ought to be distributed in rations, they shut their eyes to what is going on and are secretly glad to see the miners getting food."

Scarcely less important than the food question is that of coal. Never since Austria became an industrial state has she produced sufficient coal for her own needs, but has always imported great quantities of hard coal from Germany, about 14,000,000 tons a year. Such great imports are, however, now no longer possible, as Germany has her own troubles with regard to the production of coal and needs all she can mine for her own consumption, and for supplying Switzerland and Holland in exchange for commodities which she absolutely needs. After the war, as the situation gradually becomes normal, Germany will be able to send coal to Austria as hitherto, and Austria will revert to her former output, which has dropped considerably in the last 10 years. Indeed, in 1916, the total quantity of coal mined is officially declared to have been 3,000,000 tons less than in 1913.

Of course much of the trouble in Austria, and in Germany, too, in getting sufficient coal was the result of the military authorities taking so many miners into the army. Later they realized their mistake and in the past few weeks thousands have been released and sent back to their work. The Ministry of Commerce in Austria stated that nearly 13,000 men had come back from the front, nevertheless, the output of coal had not increased, as they were in such poor condition that they were absolutely unable to perform an ordinary day's work. The coal owners have been trying to obtain food for their workers, knowing that they must do so if the output is to be brought up to its former figure. But they find it very difficult to get provisions—indeed, one mine owner sent back 1300 men who had been released from the front because he was unable to feed them.



A view of Avignon

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

PARCHMENT PAGES

The glory of Avignon, the old City of the Popes, "ville sonnante" of Rabelais, has been sung by the latest of the Provengal bards, Mistral. Enter Avignon by way of the river, having drifted down the one hundred miles and more from Lyons between the banks of the mighty river, until the Rock is seen; or, if Avignon is a city afar off, read Mistral's "Poème du Rhône."

Petrarch made his discovery of Laura within the walls of Avignon, on the Good Friday of the year 1327, and immortalized her in verse. The identity of the "Socrates" of Petrarch's letters has been revealed by a manuscript in the library of the Vatican. Louis Sanctus, "Socrates," had been appointed singer in the chapel of the Cardinal dell' Angelo about the time of Petrarch's migration from Italy. Louis Sanctus, or Louis de Campine, was a Belgian, a "barbarian" in the eyes of the native of Arezzo, who wondered at such culture and learning in one to whom Italy was unknown. The Belgian's wisdom and judgment won from the author of the "Canzoniere" and his circle the name "Socrates." It is probable that the conversations which passed between Petrarch and Louis Sanctus induced the Italian, in his love of classical manuscripts, to wander to Aix-en-Chapelle and Liège in search of them. In Liège Petrarch discovered two speeches of Cicero which were unknown to him and which, with the help of a friend, he transcribed for his fellow countrymen. He says that they had difficulty in finding ink in Liège, and that what they did get was of saffron color. The friendship of Petrarch and Louis Sanctus endured, in spite of Petrarch's return to Italy. He endeavored to persuade his "Socrates" to return with him, but without avail. Starting from Avignon on Nov. 20, 1347, on the 25th he was writing to his friend giving him the task of excusing and explaining his departure, taken in spite of the efforts of his patrons to prevent it. Vaucluse saw Petrarch once more in 1351. He had written to "Socrates": "When you read this letter, you will know that I am already not far from you. Do me the pleasure of coming to meet me by the fountain at Sorgue."

AUSTRALIA AND UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—One effect of the war has been to draw the Commonwealth much closer to the United States, and as a result it is probable that a representative of Australia will be sent to Washington. In the Federal Senate, in August this year, a motion by Senator Bakhia, dealing with this matter, was agreed to. In effect the motion expressed the opinion that if the consent of the Imperial Government could be obtained, it was desirable that an official representative of Australia should be accredited to the United States Government at Washington.

Senator E. D. Millen, vice-president of the Executive Council, said that the Federal Ministry was in agreement with the proposition that the Commonwealth should be represented in America.

"The war is teaching us," he said, "that our comparative isolation is gone and that no nation is big enough or strong enough to proceed on its way alone. Other nations, including the United States, are beginning to look closely at Australia and at its possibilities for trade. In the year before the war Australian exports to the United States amounted to only £2,630,000, or 6d. a head of the American population. In 1915-16 those exports were £17,650,000, or 3s. 7d. a head. The bulk of that was probably raw material, but raw material is the most profitable thing we are turning out today. Our imports from the United States in 1913 were of the value of £9,500,000 and in 1915-16 of £15,360,000."

"Apart from the trade aspect," concluded Senator Millen, "there is what may be called a practical sentiment, for it is desirable that every nation shall have as many friends as possible."

NATIONAL EFFICIENCY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Mr. H. M. Murphy, Secretary for Labor, lecturing in Melbourne recently, on the subject of national efficiency, declared that not nearly enough difference was made in Australia in favor of skilled workers to induce them to increase their skill and efficiency. In the United States, he said, the skilled man received nearly double the wage of the unskilled. Mr. Murphy said that accepting the figures of Mr. G. H. Knibbs, the Federal Statistician, he found that the total number of wage earners in Australia was 1,190,990, of whom 569,000 were protected by awards and determinations. Taking the whole of Australia, the rise in the cost of living during the period 1901-16 had been 50.7 per cent, while the rise in wages for the same period had been 39.6 per cent, indicating that the worker had gone back 11.1 per cent.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Abraham Cahan, editor of Forward, a Yiddish daily of New York City, which has a huge circulation among the Russian Jewish population of New York City, and other Atlantic seaboard cities, has been cited before the authorities in Washington to show cause why his paper should not be barred from the mails. It is by far the most important journalistic figure in the Socialist ranks of the United States because of his varied ability, his long tenure of power, with its consequent increment of influence and authority, and also because of the record he has made as an author in strictly literary work in distinction from routine journalism. Thus he has just issued a novel which, by many of his race as well as by Gentle critics, is considered the most important work of its kind yet written dealing with the Jew in the United States. Mr. Cahan admits being a "pacifist," but does not admit being an opponent of any law passed by Congress or being in any way a promoter of sedition, and he affirms that it has been his special mission always to use his power with 200,000 daily purchasers of Forward to spread American ideals among them and to hasten the process of nationalism. He denies that he is a friend of the Kaiser, but admits that, until the United States entered the war, and until Russia ceased to be monarchial, he was not an ardent pro-Ally.

Ira Landrith is to be permanent and organizing chairman of the new political party tentatively established at Chicago last week, by which it is hoped the forces hitherto known as Prohibitionists, Progressives, Social-Democrats, Single Taxers, and Independents will be drawn together under the banner of "Nationalism." Active work on a large scale is not planned for prior to the spring of 1918. Meanwhile, referenda by the members of the groups involved will be taken in order to get more light on the platform with which the party will go to the country. Dr. Landrith was vice-president of the Prohibition Party in the 1916 presidential campaign. As a preacher, editor, platform speaker, and organizer, he has had much experience for many years, either in connection with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, the Y. M. C. A., the Anti-Saloon League, or the Society of Christian Endeavor. When a resident of Nashville, he aided not only in the campaign of attack on the liquor interests of that city, but also on those of the State of Tennessee. In promoting the practical success of the national prohibition movement he has been an important personal factor. He has the instinct for action and for politics which does not always go with the idealist and reformer. He is a man of great reserve force, and as a speaker he combines reason and wit in a fine blend.

Inga Jan Paderevski, the world-renowned pianist, who has made his home in the United States since the war opened, and has busied himself chiefly with efforts to ameliorate the condition of his fellow Poles caught in the European maelstrom, has issued an appeal to unnaturalized Poles in the United States to enlist in a Polish army for use on the battlefields of

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CHRISTY & CO., LONDON

18 East Baltimore Street, BALTIMORE

VERY BEST GROCERIES

J. L. APPLEBY CO.
844 Park Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Athens to consider compensation for losses connected with the events of Dec. 1 and 2, 1916, have issued the following notice: "The claims of persons at present in Greece which have not yet been presented should be presented to the secretary-general of the commission at Athens on or before Oct. 1-14. The claims of persons outside Greece must be presented before Nov. 1-14."

POSSIBILITIES OF OIL IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Australia's possibilities as an oil producer are interesting two wealthy oil companies, the Vacuum Oil and the British Imperial.

The British Imperial Oil Company claims that one of its parent companies has spent £100,000 in Australia in search for oil, and the Vacuum has begun a great experiment in oil boring and prospecting in the Commonwealth, assisted by Walter A. English, an American geologist, formerly employed by the United States Government. The cost of this venture is expected to equal the figures quoted by the British Imperial.

In a statement made by the Vacuum Oil Company, it is explained that the owners of certain tracts of land in Australia have agreed to test, and have been informed by the company that if oil is found, new companies will be formed and shares made available in the Commonwealth. In the announcement, the company says, that the discovery of oil will mean the employment of a large number of people, and the expenditure of sums of money on refineries, tanks, pipe lines, stills, barrel and caskmaking plant.

Mr. English recently landed at Perth, West Australia, and will begin his tests in the Fitzgerald River country in that State, the site chosen being 140 miles from Albany. His reports will be made available from time to time for publication.

Naturally the question arises as to the possibility of success. It is known that Australia has rich deposits of oil shale, and a limited quantity of oil has been produced from shale in Tasmania. Although no natural crude petroleum has been produced, the indications are at least favorable in such places as Roma, Queensland, where natural gas has been found on boring.

NAVAL BASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Mr. Joseph Cook, Minister for Navy, recently informed the House of Representatives that it was proposed to expand this year £334,500 on naval bases and naval works and establishments. In the past financial year such expenditure had been £408,105. The Minister stated that £319,131 had been spent from revenue upon the Cockatoo Island dockyard during the past financial year, and it was proposed to spend £200,000 during the present financial year.

Eisenberg's
WHERE SMART
STYLE MEETS
MODERATE PRICE

Lexington Street, Near Howard
BALTIMORE, MD.

The House of Fashion
Goldsmit Stern Co.
106 WEST LEXINGTON
BALTIMORE, MD.

There is no apparel created for Milady that is too fine or too costly for us. We have the best; and sell it.

The Magnitude of Our Stock
permits every woman to select just the size and style best—at a price she is willing to pay.

WYMAN
The Home of Good Shoes

19 Lexington Street, BALTIMORE, MD.

VIRGINIA LUNCH ROOM

211 E. Fayette St., Baltimore
For Ladies and Gentlemen
HOME COOKING PROMPT SERVICE

Geo. E. Harris & Co.
Merchant Tailors
Suits from \$35.00 up

114 W. Fayette Street, BALTIMORE

The J. S. MacDonald Co.
SILVERWARE

Jewelry Diamonds Watches
309 N. Charles Street, BALTIMORE

SIGNS OF THE TIMES
Women's Walk-Overs
Walk-Over Boot Shop

17 E. Charles Street, BALTIMORE, MD.

THRIFT MONTH PROCLAIMED FOR NORTH CAROLINA

Governor Bickett Enumerates Ways in Which Farmers Can Seize Their Opportunities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—Governor Bickett of North Carolina would have the farmers of this State do seven things in order to take advantage of the opportunities now before them to improve their condition. In a proclamation setting aside the month of November as Thrift Month, the Governor says:

"In my inaugural address, and in a series of bills submitted to the General Assembly, I endeavored to make plain a purpose to make life on the farm just as profitable and just as attractive as life in town. The intensity of that purpose has deepened with the passing months, and I now call upon the farmers to make a supreme effort in this direction and to capitalize the opportunity of the hour. To this end I earnestly beseech the farmers of the State to set apart the month of November as Thrift Month, and urge every farmer to do something definite and substantial during that month that will insure to the permanent betterment of his condition in life. I suggest the following specific accomplishments and appeal to every farmer to do one or more of these things:

"1. If he be a tenant to buy, if possible, a small farm and make the first payment on the purchase price.

"2. To pay off all debts and go on a cash basis for next year.

"3. To start a savings account in some bank or credit union.

"4. To buy a cow or sow.

"5. To install home waterworks and lights.

"6. To paint his house.

"7. To set out an orchard.

"The Agricultural Department, the joint committee on agricultural work and the State Department of Education will generously cooperate with the farmers in making Thrift Month a notable month in the agricultural life of the State. I call upon the teachers in the rural schools to read this appeal to the children. Complete plans for taking census during the first week in December will be arranged to the end that we may know at the end of the month just how many farmers have redeemed the great opportunity that now confronts them and have preserved for their wives and children some portion of the blessings of this unparalleled year."

Women's "Onyx" Silk Hosiery

Wonderful Value

Some with Pointex, others with square heel.
Black, white and colors.

STEWART & CO.

In Connection With James McCrory & Co., New York
Howard and Lexington Streets
BALTIMORE, MD.

We Give and Receive the Valuable Surety Coupons

Henderson's
Hochschild
Kohn
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Howard and Lexington

The Rug Store

RUGS
CARPETS
LINOLEUMS

McDowell & Co.
217 N. Charles St., BALTIMORE, MD.

Henderson's
SHIRTMAKER

20 Script Engraved Cards and Plate, \$7.45
50 Solid Old English Cards and Plate, \$1.45
50 Shaded Old English Cards and Plate, \$1.75
50 Engraved Cards from Plate, \$3.00
Wedding Invitations and Announcements, \$3.00
EVER SHARP FENCILS

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET IS WEAK AGAIN

Sharp Decline in Peoples Gas a Feature of the Trading in New York—Feeble Rallies Occur, but Tone Continues Heavy

After a rather uncertain opening today, in which numerous losses were recorded, the New York stock market hardened somewhat, although net price changes from yesterday afternoon's final figures became small as a rule.

United States Rubber was fairly strong. International Paper dropped off more than a point, and then rose nearly two points to 4% of a point above its previous closing. Delaware & Hudson, New Haven and General Motors were heavy. Marine preferred was down 4% at one time, but made up all of its loss. Seaboard Air Line preferred was weak. Steel common was eased of 4%, but hardened later on. It was an irregular list in New York.

The New York market continued irregular late in the first half hour. Crucible Steel dropped nearly two points and Steel common went back to its earlier lowest.

Prices were renewed as the session advanced. Stocks receded to still lower levels. The selling was attributed by some traders to the belief that some highly important and favorable developments had occurred in the Allies' activities on the western front. Success of the Allies in recent engagements, it was held, already assured an early end of the war. In any event the bears made the most of it and sold stocks heavily. The bulls had nothing to offset the news, nor the courage to stop the decline. Before midday losses of a point to two points or more were frequent. Midvale Steel touched a new low price of 47 in the early trading. Crucible, after opening unchanged at 70%, dropped to 67%. Columbia Gas sold off two points. United States Steel fluctuated between 106 and 105. Peoples Gas opened off 4% at 57% and declined more than a point further. New Haven opened off 4% at 28% and declined to 27% before midday. Kennecott opened off 4% at 36%, improved to 36% and declined more than a point. Utah dropped a point to 96.

In the afternoon trading interest was attached to continued weakness in Peoples Gas, which sold down to 51. The dividend meeting of Peoples Gas is close at hand, and the action of the stock created an impression that a further reduction in the disbursements to stockholders is to be expected. Columbia Gas also was a weak feature.

CONTRACTS FOR DESTROYERS LET

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Contracts for the huge number of destroyers, for which an emergency appropriation of \$350,000,000 was provided recently, have all been signed, it is announced at the Navy Department. The number of destroyers contracted for and the companies to which contracts were awarded were withheld, but may be published later. The estimate was based on a plan to build at least 150 in addition to the present force.

It is known that the Fore River Shipbuilding Company of Massachusetts will construct 40 destroyers and Union Iron Works of San Francisco the same number.

CAST IRON PIPE PRICES LOWER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Large manufacturers of cast iron pipe have reduced prices \$15 per ton from prices current several weeks ago. The base price is now \$50 per ton at northern foundries and \$45 at southern shops for six-inch sizes. Highest prices touched on upward movement were \$64 per ton in the North and \$60 in the South.

The reduction has been made voluntarily by manufacturers in conformity with cooperative price established for pig iron by the Government and pig iron producers.

NEW STEEL MILL

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company has started its new 12-inch mill, which has a capacity of about 10,000 tons per month.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair tonight and Wednesday; colder tonight; moderate northeast winds.

For Southern New England: Partly cloudy and somewhat colder tonight, with heavy frost in exposed places; Wednesday partly cloudy.

For Northern New England: Fair and colder tonight, with heavy frost in interior; Wednesday, fair.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

12 noon..... 45

IN OTHER CITIES

Albany..... 40 New Orleans..... 48 Buffalo..... 38 New York..... 48 Chicago..... 40 Philadelphia..... 46 Cincinnati..... 32 Pittsburgh..... 38 Denver..... 46 Portland, Ore. 52 Los Angeles..... 52 San Francisco..... 54 St. Louis..... 42 Kansas City..... 44 St. Louis..... 42 Nantucket..... 44 ALMANAC FOR TODAY Sun rises..... 5:30 a.m. High water..... 5:15 a.m. Sun sets..... 5:12 p.m. Low water..... 6:16 p.m. Length of day 11:22 Moon rises 12:22 a.m. LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 5:30 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Last

Open High Low Sale

Sales

AjaxRubber	60	60	60	60
Alaska Ju.	234	234	234	234
Allis-Chal.	22	22	22	22
Allis-Chalpf.	773	773	77	77
Am Ag Chem.	84	84	84	84
Am B Sugar.	33	33	33	33
Am Can.	42%	42%	41%	41%
Am Canpf.	100	100	100	100
Am Car Fy.	48	48	48	48
Am Linseed.	233	23	23	23
Am Lins'dpf.	58	57	57	57
Am Loco.	573	563	563	563
Am Smelt.	92%	91	91	91
Am Smelt pf.	107	107	107	107
Am Steel Fy.	63	62	62	62
Am Sugar.	107	107	106	106
Am Tel & Tel.	11434	11434	11434	11434
Am Woolen.	43%	43%	43%	43%
Am Wool pf.	94	93%	93%	93%
Am Zinc.	163	164	164	164
Am Zinc pf.	52%	52%	52%	52%
Anaconda.	68%	67	67	67
Atchison.	95%	95	95	95
Atchison pf.	93%	93	93	93
At Gulfctf.	100%	101	100	100
At Gulfpfctf.	60	60	60	60
At Gulfpfctf.	59%	59	59	59
At Gulfpfctf.	59%	59	59	59
Barrett Co.	98	98	98	98
Batopilas.	134	134	134	134
BethSteel.	85%	85%	83	83
BethSteelpf.	96%	95	95	95
Bald Loco.	59	59	57	57
Balt Ohio.	59%	59%	58%	58%
B & Ohio pf.	65	65	65	65
Barrett Co.	98	98	98	98
Battopilas.	134	134	134	134
BethSteel.	85%	85%	83	83
BethSteelpf.	96%	95	95	95
Brook R T.	57%	57	57	57
BrosBros.	98%	98%	98%	98%
Butte & Sup.	21	21%	20%	21%
Cal Pac Cqr.	384	383	38	38
Cal Petrol.	154	16	15	15
Cal Petrolpf.	41%	41%	41%	41%
Cal & Ariz.	71	71	71	71
Can Pacific.	150%	148	148	148
Ct Leather.	82%	83	81	81
Ct Leatherpf.	103%	103%	103%	103%
Cer de Pas.	32%	32%	32%	32%
Chan Motor.	73	73	73	73
Ches & Ohio.	537	537	53	53
CM & St Paul.	50	50	50	50
CM & St Pf.	94%	94	92	92
Chi R & Paects.	24%	24%	23	23
Chi R Ipf twl.	51	50	50	50
Chi R Ipf twl.	61%	60	60	60
Chi G West.	9	9	9	9
C & G West pf.	26%	26%	26	26
Chi & NW.	102	101%	101%	101%
Chile Cop.	1634	1634	1634	1634
Chino Cop.	47%	47%	46	46
Chi Peabody.	62	62	62	62
Col Fuel.	40%	39%	39	39
Col Gas & El.	37%	37	35	35
Col South.	24	24	24	24
Con Gas.	100	99	98	98
Con Prod.	29%	30	28	30
Con Prod pf.	91%	91%	91	91
Cruc Steel.	70%	70	66	67
Cruc Steelpf.	94	94	91	91
Cub-Am-Sug.	141%	141%	141%	141%
Cuban CSug.	28%	27	27	27
Cuban CSpf.	81%	81%	81%	81%
Del & Huds.	98%	98	98	98
Denver pf.	14	14	14	14
Domes Min.	8	8	8	8
D S S & A pf.	6	6	6	6
Erie.	1934	1934	195	195
Erie1st pf.	2934	2934	2934	2934
Erie2d pf.	21%	21%	21%	21%
F M & S pf.	40	40	40	40
Gas W & W.	35	36	34	34
Gen Electric.	13634	133	136	136
Gen Motors N.	94	97	93%	96
G Motors pf.	N.	78%	78%	78%
Granby Min.	73	78	78	78
Gt NorOre.	31	31%	30%	30%
Gt Nor pf.	102%	102%	101%	101%
Green Can.	40%	40%	40	40
Gulf States.	93%	93	91	91
Harv of NJ.	108%	108	103	103
Has & Bar Car.	35	35	34	34
III Cent.	99%	99%	99%	99%
Inspiration.	49%	49%	48%	48%
Int Con Cor.	7%	7%	7%	7%
Int C Cpr.	49%	50%	49%	50%
Int Mer Mar.	27	27	26	26
I M Er Mar pf.	84%	85	83	83
In Nickel Ct.	31%	31	31	31
In Paper.	22	24	22	24
In Paper pf st.	54	54	53	53
Kan City So.	173	173	173	173
KelleyTires.	41%	41%	41	41
Kenne Cop.	36%	36%	32	32
Lack Steel.	80	79	79	79
LeeR & Ct.	17%	17	17	17
L E & W pf.	24%	24	24	24
Lehigh Val.	59%	58%	59	58
Maxwell1pf.	64%	64	64	64
Maxwell2pf.	10%	10	10	10
Mex Petrol.	91%	90	90	90
Miami.	32%	32	31	31
Midwic St.	47%	48	47%	47%
M & S L New.	11%	11%	11%	11%
Mo & K T.	4%	4%	4%	4%
Mo Pacific pf.	50%	50	50	50
Mo Pacific pf.	50%	50	50	50
Mon Power.	73%	73	72%	71%
Nat C & S pf.	103	103	103	103
Nat Cond.	2%	2%	23%	23%
Nat Enamel.	42%	42	42%	42%
Nat Gas.	98%	98	96%	98
Nat Gas.	42%	42%	36%	37%
Ohio Fuel.	46%	46%	46%	46%
O & W.	108	108	107%	107%

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

BOSTON SHOE MARKET FIRM

Non-Business Now Going on Locally. With Fair Number of Buyers Placing Orders by Mail—Prices Strong

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The increased activity recently reported in the Boston shoe market is holding up well, and though there is no indication of a boom, the situation is featured with normal business with rational and unspeculative buying and an absence of adroit salesmanship "so conspicuous last fall."

There is a fair number of buyers in the market, and those here are placing orders, and the mail is no small source from which to draw a season's business.

Good reports come from the roadmen but they might be better. They are far from the banner fall business of 1916. The shoe trade is steadily increasing, more especially in the women's line, perhaps than in any of the heavier grades.

The entire leather market is growing stronger in that quiet way which intimates something tangible behind it that is more potent than ordinary methods of exploitation. Perhaps it is the uncertainties of the situation which sway big markets near to a slump, then back into a period of much promise. Just now leather is in good demand and domestic buyers come to town to learn that a foreign agent or agents have been buying largely of sole leather wax splits, side upper, calf and the like, and vice versa approximately eight million dollars worth.

The late Government contracts will call for large supplies, and as the United States civilian trade is showing much activity, the leather merchants are quoting prices a fraction higher than in September.

The regular trade is giving army orders little attention except as they may affect such civilian footwear as require leather much the same as specified in the government contracts. Army specialties have opened up a new and important branch of shoe making unlike anything before met, requiring large financing and twice as much more to carry on the business with ease and promptness. This new department is already calling for large lots of leather, some of which is of special tannage from selected hides. In point of style and disregard to cost, these goods appear more like a shoemaker's dream than a reality. Men's boots selling from \$22 to \$40 a pair and women's bringing from \$9 to \$15, factory prices, made up a combination which was in a way wonderful.

The possibilities of the demand are almost beyond conception, already amounting to thousands of pairs. This new drain upon the leather market may force the attention of buyers of leather and shoes also to its absorbing powers.

There is a good volume of business looked for future and immediate deliveries, and from the steadiness with which leather prices have assumed, buyers of footwear are running a minimum risk by ordering spring goods now. As a matter of fact there is a strong tone to light upper leather, particularly kid.

The demand from the jobbers for men's high grade shoes for next year's business, is fair and frequent, but excellent from the retailers. Prices seem exorbitant to the wholesalers, who are keeping contracts inside of their estimated limit of next spring's need. The medium grades get the major portion of street wear trading, on account of price and improved styles. The prospects are that quotations for both have struck their lowest range for this season, with an upward trend fairly likely to become an advance.

There is still a backwardness in contracting for men's side upper leather shoes. Some sections of the country are seemingly determined to wait for more favorable terms. The large western houses have already anticipated, and in a liberal way at that, while their juniors are willing to stand a rise, which is likely to come when the trade is not looking for it. Present conditions are as propitious to ordering as buyers may find this season. Even though prices remain as they now are, to swarm into this market when the season is half gone with orders for spring would no doubt give manufacturers a hard task, and stiffen prices, if nothing more.

Pretty good reports come from centers specializing ladies' footwear. White canvas goods are selling well on high and low cuts, some factories now being run to capacity limits. Price is the primary cause of this condition, for style and good service are both to be had by the consumers. Kid, calf and nubuck shoes are still costing much money, and while they are in good demand they are out of favor with those who are contending with the high cost of living. This line has now many favorable features, and a fair run of activity seems assured for the coming winter.

Children's shoes are still inactive. There is some business all the time, but it is desultory and void of an early promise. Prices rule about the same and now shoe stock has stopped its downward course they will probably start the sampling season next month with little or no change.

The sales reported in the packer hide market for the week ending Sept. 29 aggregated close to 300,000 hides, and one of the pleasing features of it all, from the packers' point of view, is that practically all of the winter stock was sold out, excepting that of one of the big five who declined to accept the offers which his brother packers were glad to take.

The surprise of the week was the sale of September native steers at 33c, and average advance of 6c over the similar date last year, and a recovery to within a cent of record prices. Native cows, both winter and summer pullofs, light and heavy, but mostly light, beat the year ago prices about 1 cent and a fraction. About 125,000 Texas steers, in which some winter kill appeared, ranged in price from \$2c to 28c, an average increase of more

LONDON MONEY IS IN DEMAND

Home Trade Demands for Banking Accommodation Are Greater—Market Is Discussing Future Government War Loans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON.—England—During the week ending Saturday, Sept. 22, the demand for money has been perceptibly stronger, and for some reason which is not entirely clear, the supply of floating credit has been less plentiful than for some months.

Packers are fairly elated over the conditions, and have assumed a bullish attitude hardly consistent, though considering the concessions made, the tanners are willing that they should know that the trades are all settled.

Looking at the probability of the near future, with an easily discerned increase in the demand for leather of all kinds, weights and qualities, a strong market should be the rule rather than the exception, now that the dull spell has been broken not only in this, but all kindred markets.

The entire leather market is growing stronger in that quiet way which intimates something tangible behind it that is more potent than ordinary methods of exploitation. Perhaps it is the uncertainties of the situation which sway big markets near to a slump, then back into a period of much promise. Just now leather is in good demand and domestic buyers come to town to learn that a foreign agent or agents have been buying largely of sole leather wax splits, side upper, calf and the like, and vice versa approximately eight million dollars worth.

The late Government contracts will call for large supplies, and as the United States civilian trade is showing much activity, the leather merchants are quoting prices a fraction higher than in September.

The agents who put through this big foreign deal visited Washington to enlist the Government's support and aid to get the leather through the embargo. This was accomplished before contracts were clinched. Although it is a process which will be long of accomplishment, it was accepted with satisfaction, as English markets are sold clean of leather for ordinary footwear. Half a loaf is counted better than none at all.

It, therefore, is discernible that leather is a much more valued commodity than it has been since last spring, as can be seen in glazed kid, which had a drop, but fortunately it was held by hands equal to the prolonged period of dullness. Now the market is again discussing the possibility of future government war loan operations and, although there is no official intimation on the subject, market opinion seems generally to take the view that a method of daily borrowing, in the shape of some short-term bond will be resorted to, rather than any loan issue on a gigantic scale.

Although the Bank of England ratio of reserve to liabilities has decreased from 19.61 per cent to 19.23 per cent during the week ending Wednesday, Sept. 19, the bullion stock has received an additional £489,000 of the yellow metal, which has raised the bank's holding of gold to a level equal with that of early July. The expansion in the note circulation of £132,000 brought the addition to the reserve down to £357,000. The item "other securities" registers an increase of £4,312,000 and "other deposits" marked an advance of £6,890,000. Public deposits are £1,825,000 lower.

The exchequer revenue and expenditure statement for the week ending Sept. 15, shows the smallest amount of receipts for any week in the current fiscal year, the total being only £6,553,000, of which £2,788,000 was contributed by the excess profits tax. Expenditure amounted to more than £6,600,000 daily at £43,944,000, slightly more than £41,000,000 of which was in respect of outgoings on account of votes of credit. The opinion is advanced in some quarters that the reduction in expenditure as compared with budget estimates is possibly due to smaller advances to allies and to the fact that the Government has been disposing of some of its stock of saleable commodities which were purchased earlier in the year. Last week's deposit of £37,391,000 was covered by £34,610,000 of net borrowings and £2,782,000 were taken from the exchequer cash balances. Treasury bill sales brought in £11,472,000 and a further £19,754,000 is shown on the receipts side of the accounts under the heading of "other debt" and is taken to represent further loans by the United States. Exchequer bonds sales at £2,943,000 were somewhat better and war saving certificates brought in £750,000. The price of silver continues to soar, the quotation rising to 55d. during the week under review. It was as far back as 1878 when a similar level was reached for silver. The condition of the market is so uncertain that authorities are reticent about making any statements as to the outlook in the near or distant future. The factors governing the situation have an added uncertainty, owing to the fact that the United States Government has been disposing of some of its stock of saleable commodities which were purchased earlier in the year. Last week's deposit of £37,391,000 was covered by £34,610,000 of net borrowings and £2,782,000 were taken from the exchequer cash balances. 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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

WORLD SERIES GAME CANCELED

Third Contest Between the Chicago Americans and New York Nationals at Polo Grounds Is Postponed

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Owing to adverse conditions the third world series game between the Chicago Americans and New York Nationals scheduled to take place at the Polo Grounds this afternoon was called off and will be played in this city tomorrow afternoon. This also means that the fourth game scheduled for tomorrow, will be played here Thursday and Friday's game originally scheduled for Chicago Oct. 12, provided a fifth game is necessary, will be played Saturday instead of Friday.

BRIGHTON HIGH SCHOOL ELEVEN SHOWS PROMISE

Prospects Are Bright in Spite of a First-Game Defeat—Plays Belmont Tomorrow Afternoon

Coach Thomas Scanlon is working hard preparing his Brighton High School football eleven for the game with Belmont High School at Belmont tomorrow afternoon, and correcting the mistakes brought out in the game with Country Day School, which Brighton lost by the score of 6 to 0. The Brighton boys held well in the line, and the backfield worked well against the strong private-school eleven, although they were scored on, and Coach Scanlon thinks that his boys will be able to hold their own against the Belmont team.

In spite of the fact that the team dropped the first game of the season, the supporters of the eleven are enthusiastic over its prospects this fall, and the whole school is standing back of the football players. The candidates for the team have been working hard now for over a month, and the loss of the game to Country Day School brought out a number of mistakes better than any practice could. When these are corrected, the team should be as smooth a working combination as there is in Greater Boston.

George Fuller, last year's quarterback, is captaining the team this fall, and playing his old position. This gives the team an advantage in having a pilot who knows the game as well as any schoolboy in the State, and who has had a lot of experience. If necessary he can also put up an excellent game at the end of the line, as he has plenty of speed to make up for what he may lack in weight.

The veterans, G. E. Elliott, R. P. Delaney, Charles Fagen and James McKenna are all back in their regular places in the line, and they form a combination that is very strong on the defensive. There are a number of promising new men out this fall for the line positions, among them Ralph Condon, who played right end with McKenna against Country Day; P. Maloff, guard; James Mahoney at center; and J. E. McCloskey, a tackle. The four veterans can be shifted around, as they play any of the line positions, and the new men used where they show the best strength.

With Captain Fuller in the backfield are two halfbacks who have had some experience and who seem to have a lot of natural football ability. They are a little light for the positions, but they make up for this to a large extent with their speed and their ability to dodge a tackle. They are Raymond Duffie and John O'Brien. A. K. Marcy at fullback is also showing a fine game.

Following tomorrow's game with Belmont, Brighton has three more dates scheduled for this month. Watertown will be played at Watertown Oct. 19, and on Oct. 29 the Brighton team will go to Hyde Park. The other date, Oct. 24, is still open. West Roxbury will be played Nov. 9 at Brighton, and South Boston comes to Brighton Nov. 23. East Boston will be played Nov. 29 and the Nov. 16 date is still open.

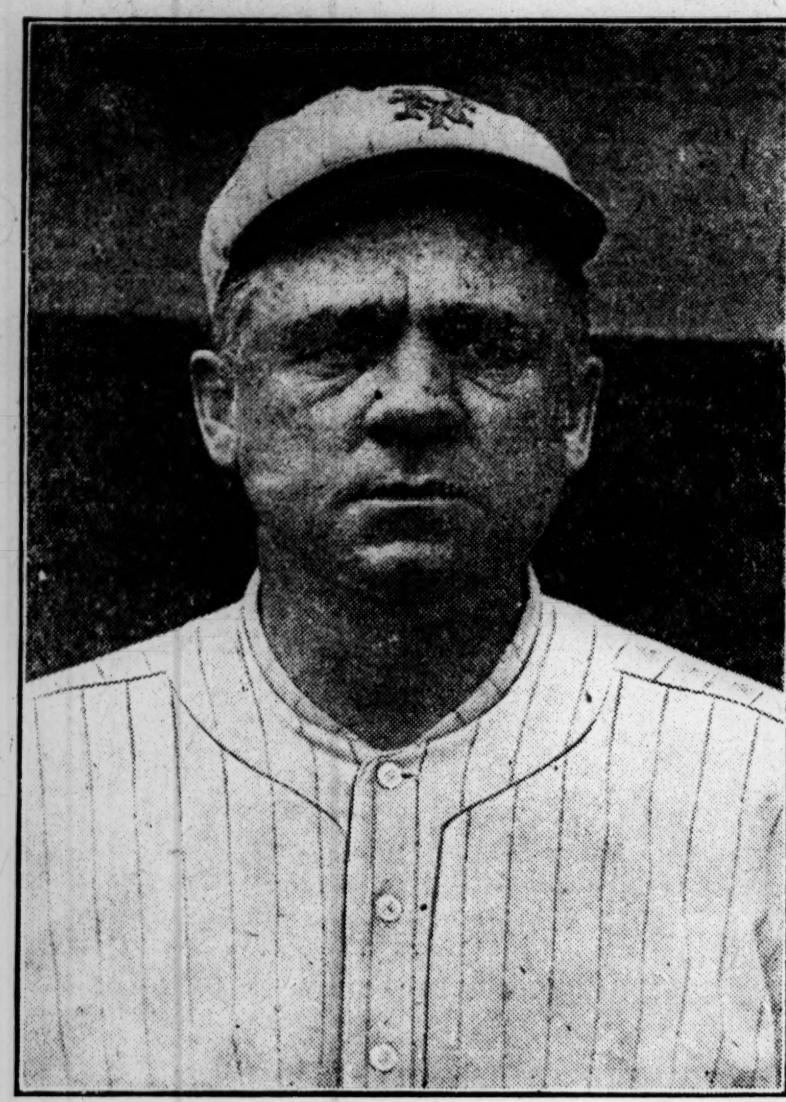
PENN STATE GETS SHORT PRACTICE

STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—Defeats in Penn State's play against Gettysburg were corrected by the coaches Monday afternoon in a short practice period. Coach Harlow told the linemen of their mistakes, while Ben Scott showed up the weakness of the backs.

Most criticism was aimed at the ineffective interference given the man carrying the ball. Coach Harlow gave the entire squad a long drill at the dummy, instructing the players in the proper way to take out tacklers. Peter Mauthe, captain of Penn State's undefeated 1912 team, was on the field. He will assist coaching the kickers and backs for a week.

Some of the regulars who did not play in Saturday's game scrimmaged against the second freshman eleven for a short time. Ulery, quarter-miler on the freshman track team last spring, got away for a touchdown after intercepting a forward pass.

MISS GALLIGAN WINS TITLE
SANTA MONICA, Cal.—Miss Claire Galligan of New York won the half-mile open-water national championship swimming race here for women Monday. Miss Galligan's time for the distance was 15m. 34s.



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Manager J. J. McGraw, New York National baseball club

BROWN FOOTBALL SQUAD IS GIVEN HARD PRACTICE

Scrimmage Ends Workout on Andrews Field—Regulars Go Through Seconds at Will

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A scrimmage lasting 35 minutes Monday made workout on Andrews Field one of the hardest put before the Brown University football team this fall. The men were kept at it from the minute they reported until dark. Those few regulars who arrived on the field late by reason of having had classes were given an hour's work.

No regular scrimmage was held, but Coach Robinson simply set the two elevens against each other and let them go to it, hit or miss.

The seconds could do nothing with the first-string backs, Coulter, Gordon, Brooks and Kittredge breaking through repeatedly, only to be called back by the coach for further practice. Gordon again showed skill in running with the ball and dropped a field goal from the 33-yard line. Kittredge as a line plunger and Coulter and Brooks as broken-field runners broke the second team defense almost at will.

Huggins drove the team at quarter during the long signal practice which preceded the scrimmaging and then forced to leave on account of classes. His place was taken by Coulter, who remained in the quarterback position the rest of the afternoon.

Two new men put in their appearance, Spencer and Young, the former being a junior and the latter a freshman. Young comes from the Maine Central High School with a good reputation as end and halfback.

PRINCETON HAS MANY ATHLETES IN WAR SERVICE

Over 90 Per Cent of Men Prominent Last Year Are Now in Some Branch of Active Work

PRINCETON, N. J.—Over 90 per cent of the men who last year were prominent in Princeton University athletics are now in some branch of active service, says the Princetonian. This includes 15 members of the 1916 football squad and six captains of various teams.

Chief credit for the success of undergraduates in securing commissions at the various officers training camps is due to the efficient and helpful work of Colonel Heintzelman, who instructed the three classes of intensive training held in Princeton last spring.

Following is the list of last year's more prominent athletes whose branch of service is definitely known: K. L. Ames '17, coast patrol; A. C. Brown '17, Newport; C. H. Burchenal '17, Ft. Hamilton; R. O. T. C.; E. H. Driggs '17, O. R. C.; Rudolf Eberstadt '17, Newport; J. E. Eddy '17, O. R. C.; G. W. Funk '19, Ft. Sheridan; R. O. T. C.; R. G. Gennett '17, Newport; C. H. Haas '17, Newport; C. V. R. Halsey '18, instructor in infantry drill in aviation school; C. C. Highley '17, Ft. Newport; H. B. Hoskins '17, O. R. C. field artillery; C. H. Latrobe '17, O. R. C.; P. B. Lee '18, Ft. Myer, R. O. T. C.; C. W. McGraw '19, Ft. Myer; P. B. Matlock '19, Lieutenant, U. S. A.; W. B. Moore '17, United States marines; D. Paulson '17, mosquito fleet; H. W. Schoen '17, Ft. Myer; H. W. Warder '18, O. R. C.; M. O. Wilson '18, Ft. Madison; R. O. T. C.; D. W. Tibbott '17, Newport; J. B. Wiss '17, O. R. C.

WOMEN PLAY IN TOURNAMENT AT MONTCLAIR CLUB

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Shuttle tennis

doubles, the invention of the women of the metropolitan district, furnished sport for some 20 contestants in an event held at the Montclair A. C. Monday. Miss Marie Wagner led in the point stores with a total of 40 out of a possible 57. Miss Bessie Moore was second with 35. Mrs. Albert Humphries had 34, and Mrs. D. C. Mills and Mrs. Long 33 each.

As a final test, Miss Wagner and Mrs. Mills, and won one set at 6-0. Mrs. Albert Humphries was entitled to a place in this final play between the first four, but was forced to leave on an early train.

The other point scores were: Mrs. Embree 32, Mrs. W. H. Pritchard 32, Miss Caroma Wing 29, Mrs. J. Eberhardt 29, Mrs. Ingo Hartman 29, Mrs. Bernhard Stenz 28, Miss Edith Bagg 28, Mrs. Percy Wilbourn 27, Mrs. L. Z. Murray 27, Mrs. Sheppard 24, Mrs. W. H. Denton 23, Mrs. W. E. Conklin 23 and Mrs. Albergea 22.

NATIONALS WIN ST. LOUIS TITLE

STANDING OF CLUBS

	W	T	L	P.C.
St. Louis Nationals	4	1	2	.665
St. Louis Americans	2	1	4	.333

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The St. Louis National won the city championship by defeating the St. Louis Americans here Monday, 6 to 1. Of the seven games played the Nationals have won four and tied one. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Nationals 0 0 0 0 1 2 3 0 6 10 0
Americans 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 4 4

Batteries—Packard and Snyder; Davenport, Groom and Hartley.

WASHINGTON TO HAVE ATHLETICS

Competition to Be Reopened at the University This Year and Work Is Well Under Way in Formation of Football Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Washington University has decided to reopen athletic contests in the school this season after having barred them last spring because of the war. As the first step in the resumption of athletics, a football team is being organized and the candidates are being put through a heavy series of drills each afternoon. Sometimes night practice is held by means of a searchlight, the rays of which are directed upon the field.

With the first game of the season scheduled Oct. 13 against Lombard College, Coach Richard Rutherford says he must hurry in order to get his men into trim. Thus far 26 candidates have shown up for practice, but 21 of them are new at the game. Five of them have played previously with Washington University.

Coach Rutherford will not make any predictions at present for the season. He says it is too early for him to forecast the strength of his team. He is far yet from having selected his lineup for the first game. Coach Rutherford, who came from the University of Nebraska, where he was assistant football coach last year, is developing the open style of play. He says that Dr. Williams, the Minnesota coach, is the greatest coach in the United States and is an advocate of the open game.

Coach Rutherford will have an opportunity to try the Williams style of football because he will have a light backfield and cannot resort to the other game. Emphy Benway '18, last year's quarterback, is being tried out this year at half. Although he is a trifle light, he seems elusive and fast.

Frank Rowan '18, former star on a St. Louis High School team, is being developed as a punter. Rowan, last year, was the best punter in the City Interscholastic League. Fred Foelsch '19, who played on last fall's team, probably will play fullback this season. Kling '18 is captain of this year's team. This is his third year at football at Washington University. Last year he played right end most of the season.

The men who have reported thus far for a tryout on the team are: Captain Kling '18, Richard Kramer '20, George Berger '20, Everett Brooks '19, Andrew Kurrus '18, Loren Newport '19, Fred Nobbe '20, John Grossman '18, Fred Foelsch '19, Frank Rowan '18, Herbert Bryant '19, David Werner '18, Alfred Roth '19, Emphy Benway '18, Jennings Rowley '20, Albert Marquard '19, Harry Vosburgh '20, Clarence Hastings '19, William Perry '19, Jasper Van Horn '19, Gilbert Meyer '20, Henry Smith '20, Fred Dreimeyer '19, and Alfred Jacks '20. Of these men Foelsch, Kling, Kurrus, Grossman and Benway have had previous experience on the team.

The following schedule of games has been arranged:

Oct. 13 Lombard College, here; 20, Kansas City, Mo., here; 27, Rosemont, Ill., at Washington University.

Nov. 3 Rolla, Mo., here; 10, Drake, here; 27, St. Louis University.

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THE HOME FORUM

Sunset in a Chinese Poem
(A.D. 720)

I sat upon the mountain-side and watched
A tiny barge that skimmed across the lake, . . .
She sailed from out my ken, and mingled with the blue
Of skies unfathomed, while the great round sun
Weakened towards the waves.
The whole expanse suddenly in the half-light of the dusk glimmered and waned. The last rays of the sun
Lit but the tops of trees and mountain-peaks
With tarnished glory; and the water's sheen,
Once blue and bright, grew lusterless, and soon
A welter of red clouds alone betrayed the passing of the sun. The scattered isles
Uprose, black-looming o'er the tranquil deeps,
Where the reflected heavens wanly showed
A lingering gleam. Already wood and hill
Sank in obscurity. The river marge seemed but a broken line to failing night.

Night is at hand; the night winds fret afar,
The north winds moan. The water-fowl are gone
To cover o'er the sand-dunes; dawn alone
Shall call them from the sedges...
Rendered by L. Crammer-Byng.

Emerson a Nature Lover

Whatever variation may be prevalent regarding Emerson, we feel sure that he who knows him at all is sure he is a lover of nature. In poetry or prose he walks out toward the sky. Spaces fascinate him. He loves stars. . . . He feels when he does not see. I can forgive a score of vagaries and contradictions when I find him always turning toward sunsets and the rising moon and the ponderance of the dew-drop, and the wonder of gravitation. His essays on poet or beauty or nature or what not are certain to furnish room for a detour till he finds some sociable fact of the open world. Then he feels at home. Then that quaint, radiant smile flashes across his face like warm sunshine. When his thought can be put in terms of nature then he feels pleased with the thought and speaks like the oracle, with neither hesitation nor impediment. Truly Emerson is among the high functionaries in the literature of nature.—William A. Quayle.

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Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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Nansie's Bath, Barwick-in-Elmet, Yorkshire

Although within walking distance of a great commercial center, Barwick-in-Elmet is as quaint and primitive a little village as though it were buried in the heart of the mountains. But eight miles from Leeds, it is yet without a trace of smoke or bustle, and has beauty of hill and dale which is quite refreshing.

The kingdom of Elmete in the Eighth Century covered two hundred square miles, and in the Eleventh Century Edwin Earl of Mercia had residence there. The village of Barwick stands on a limestone plateau about two hundred and fifty feet above sea level; on the northwest is a series of earthworks, where it is thought there was originally a British tribal camp, of the iron age, dating from two to three hundred years B. C. The village maypole stands upon what was

originally the "Green," and it is a custom, which dates from very ancient times, for it to be taken down and renewed every third Easter. Of the church which was in Barwick before the time of the Conqueror very little remains; it may have been destroyed when William laid the country waste in 1069, after the Saxon rebellion.

The oldest portions of the present building belong to the earlier half of the Twelfth Century, and of this ancient place of worship there are some curious old records. The earliest known rector was a brother-in-law of Henry de Lacy, the founder of Kirkstall Abbey, and patron of this benefice, and one great man who occupied the rectory was Richard Pace (1519), a friend of Erasmus and Sir Thomas More. Of him the former writes from Venice to Lord Mountjoy, September, 1508, as "a young man so accomplished

Barwick is surrounded by many interesting and ancient halls. Parlington Hall, has been the home of the Gascoignes from 1545, when John Gascoigne purchased it from Lord Wentworth. A few years ago the family removed to Lotherton Hall in the near neighborhood.

"The acorns begin to fall, patterning in quick showers when the wind comes by. There are many red and yellow leaves, and gossamer twinkle with new light. The eddying leaves settle into snug hollows, or heap themselves in briar thickets.

"The hedges are full of sparrows, that go in flocks now—vesper, fox, blackfaced, white-headed—and with them, leading the way, a cardinal.

"The corn is in shock—row after row of wigwams where the warriors of summer rest—their shining harness putt off forever.

"The ragworts are a cold purple, thick on the stubble fields, and of such even height that the hills covered with them appear, at a little distance, as if followed and harrowed.

In the hollows and around the edges of the field glow charming bits of color. The maroon of the young sweetgums—the scarlet of young

sassafras. Color that handled by man might look harsh and garish, seen through this hazy atmosphere is wonderfully soft, yet brilliant.

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The Lie of the Land

"Of outdoor things words can of course tell us some important things: color, for instance, and light, and somewhat of their gradations and relations. And an adjective, a metaphor, may evoke an entire atmospheric effect, paint us a sunset or a starlit night. But the far subtler and more individual relations of visible line defy expression: no poet or prose writer can give you the tilt of a roof, the undulation of a field, the bend of a road. Yet these are the things in landscape which constitute its individuality and which reach home to our feelings," Vernon Lee writes in her volume of essays, "Limbo."

"For color and light are variable; they are relative. The same tract will be green in connection with one sort of sky, blue with another, and yellow with a third. We may be disappointed when the woods, which we have seen as vague, moss-

like blue before the sun had overtopped the hills, become at midday mere vast lettuce-bed. We should be much more than disappointed, we should doubt of our senses, if we found on going to our window that it looked down upon outlines of hills, upon precipices, ledges, knolls, or flat expanses, different from those we had seen the previous day or the previous year. Thus the unvarying items of a landscape happen to be those for which precise words cannot be found.

"The lie of the land has therefore an importance in art, or if it have not, ought to have, quite independent of pleasantness of line or of anything merely visual. An immense charm consists in the fact that the mind can walk about in a landscape. The delight in the beauty which is seen is heightened by the anticipation of further unseen beauty; by the sense of exploring the unknown; and to our present pleasure before, a painted landscape is added the pleasure we

since we were children, to our fathers and remotest ancestors. . . . For how else explain the strange powers which different shapes of the earth's surface have over different individuals; the sudden pleasure, as of the sight of an old friend, the pang of pathos which we may all receive in a scene which is new, without memories, and so unlike everything familiar as to be almost without associations?

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have been storing up during years of intercourse, if I may use this word, with so many real ones."

"What walks have we not taken, leaving sacred personages and profane, not to speak of allegoric ones, far behind in the background, of the old Tuscan, Umbrian and Venetian! Up Benozzo's hillside woods of cypress and pine, smelling of myrtle and sweetbrier, over Perugino's green rising grounds, toward those slender scented-leaved trees, straight-stemmed acacias and elms, by the water in the cool, blue evening valley. Best of all, have not Giorgione and Titian, Palma and Bonifazio, and the dear imitative people labeled 'Venetian school' led us between the hedges russet already with the ripening of the season and hour into those fields where sheep are nibbling, under the twilight of the big brown trees, to where some pale blue alp closes in the slopes and the valleys?"

"The Fruit of the Spirit"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT IS possible for a man who is without the aid of Christian Science to read the Bible through without catching a glimpse of the spirit of its teaching. Perhaps the fact that the Bible taken as a whole is a record of the spiritual experiences of men at very different periods in religious history has something to do with this. Human beings are apt to go to its pages forgetting that the Old Testament, especially, is a compendium of the most varied nature, which portrays, over a long period, the struggle of mankind toward the light of the knowledge of the living and true God, with the failures and the backslidings incidental to the onward march. The theory of the verbal inspiration of the Bible, held even tentatively, has been a stumbling-block to many, because it has blinded them to the progressive tendency in revelation; and has caused them to fall to distinguish between what is true knowledge of God and merely human belief or human opinion, and has as a result prevented them from grasping the truth which certainly lies deeply indented in the erroneous belief that matter was real. Thus the entire contradiction between "the flesh" and "Spirit" became obvious, as it is expressed on page 167 of Science and Health, where Mrs. Eddy writes: "The flesh lusteth against the Spirit." The flesh and Spirit can no more unite in action, than good can coincide with evil." A line of demarcation was thus drawn of the utmost significance and importance, a line so firm that mankind can no longer hesitate concerning the truth. Christian Science states that Spirit, which is infinite good, is the only real substance and that evil has only a seeming existence, is without substantiality, and is unreal in the scientific sense.

From the standpoint just indicated Christian Science enables mankind to demonstrate "the fruit of the Spirit" along all the ways of life. It takes that childlike quality—faith—and elevates it to spiritual understanding. Faith is recognized as one of the finest qualities of which a man can be possessed; but let it be reaching out to spiritual understanding, to absolutely certain knowledge of Truth, when one comes to the New Testament. Here is the record of the greatest of all spiritual teachers, Christ Jesus, who spoke from the high altitude of his own clear spiritual understanding, as well as from accurate acquaintance with the revealed truth in the Old Testament. And alongside of the teaching of the Prophet of Nazareth lies the same doctrine expressed by the apostles of the early Christian church. No one can read these without feeling that they have something tremendously in common. They are animated throughout by the same spirit; they portray in varying language the same truth about God; they exhort men to obedience to the same spiritual law; and they all bear testimony to "the fruit of the Spirit," which fruit lies deeply indented in the erroneous belief that matter was real. Thus the entire contradiction between "the flesh" and "Spirit" became obvious, as it is expressed on page 167 of Science and Health, where Mrs. Eddy writes: "The flesh lusteth against the Spirit." The flesh and Spirit can no more unite in action, than good can coincide with evil." A line of demarcation was thus drawn of the utmost significance and importance, a line so firm that mankind can no longer hesitate concerning the truth. Christian Science states that Spirit, which is infinite good, is the only real substance and that evil has only a seeming existence, is without substantiality, and is unreal in the scientific sense.

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Of the Semblance and Array of Sigurd

Now Sigurd rides away; many-folded in his shield, and blazing with red gold, and the image of a dragon is drawn thereon; and this same was dark brown above, and bright red below; and with even such-like image was adorned helm and saddle, and coat-armour; and he was clad in the golden byrn, and all his weapons were gold-wrought.

Now for this cause was the drake drawn on all his weapons, that when he was seen of men, all folk might know who went there; ye, all those who heard of his slaying of that great dragon, that the Vöringers call Fafnir; and for that cause are his weapons gold-wrought, and brown of hue, and that he was by far above other men in courtesy and godly manners, and well-nigh in all things else; and when told of all the mightiest champions, and the noblest chiefs, then ever he named the foremost, and his name goes wide about on all tongues north of the sea of the Greeks, and even so shall it be while he lives.

Wise he was to know things yet undone; and the voice of all fowls knew, wherefore few things fell on him unawares.

Of many words he was, and so fair of speech withal, that whosoever he made it his business to speak, he never left speaking before that to all men it seemed full sure, that no otherwise must the matter be than as he said.

His sport and pleasure was to give aid to his own folk, and to prove himself in mighty matters, to take wealth from his unfriends, and give the same to his friends.

Never did he lose heart, and oft naught was he afraid.—From *Volsunga Saga: The Story of the Volsungs and Niblungs*, tr. from the Icelandic by Eirikr Magnusson and William Morris.

Choose the Doing

Gentlemen choose not their task; they choose to do it well.

—George Eliot.

The Irishman of Today

all Mr. Shaw's prefaces, an essay addressed to politicians, but which surely deserves to be classed with other such writings as an aid to critics. Doyle's contribution to the partnership in the play is, according to Mr. Shaw, "freedom from illusion, the power of facing facts, the nervous industry, the sharpened wits, the sensitive pride of an imaginative man who has fought his way up through social persecution and poverty." This view of the Irish character is revolutionary. The cherished myth of the minor English novelists disappears at once. And Mr. Shaw is indubitably right. Nothing is more characteristic of the Irishman today than his freedom from illusion and his power of facing facts.

"There is, however," the writer goes on to say, "a mystical and imagi-

native side to the character of the contemporary Irishman. He tends, especially while he is young, to write lyric poetry, and his verses are of very great merit. The poet's corner of obscure papers is a byword in England as the refuge of sentimental doggerel. In Ireland the reader comes across real poetry, strong, original, and melodious, in the most unexpected places. But even when he is writing poetry, the modern Irishman's affection for stark facts and his hatred of illusion beset him. The value—one hopes the permanent value—of the work of our younger Irish poets lies in their avoidance of the unreal and their determined efforts to get back to the primitive simple emotions. "But fond as our writers are of lyric poetry, they are still fond of the drama. It is by means of the stage that we are continually trying to express the ideas that are in us. So common has the habit of playwriting become, that an Irish author boasted recently that his chief distinction lay in the fact that he was the only man in Ireland who had never written a play. He probably exaggerated his singularity. There must be others, small farmers, for instance, in the congested districts, who have not written plays, but there must be very few. Our dramatists, like our lyric poets, seem obsessed with a passion for facts. They will not look at life through rose-colored glasses. Their tragedies are tragedies of naked realism. Their comedies—and they produce comedies which sparkle—are relentless exposures of our pettiness, our meanness, and our narrow outlook upon life. No literature known to me is less touched with sentimentalism than our Irish drama. Whatever else may be said about our playwrights, it can never be said that they have been guilty of pandering to the popular taste by flattering the Irish people."

SCIENCE and HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, OCT. 9, 1917

EDITORIALS

Help to Shorten the War

The moral effect, upon the Entente as well as upon the enemy nations, of a prompt, hearty, and adequate response in the United States to the call for a second Liberty Loan will unquestionably be good; the moral effect of a hesitating, reluctant, and inadequate response will unquestionably be bad. There can be no gainsaying this. The whole world, and this statement can be made to include the great masses of the people in Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria, is looking to the United States as the deciding factor in the conflict. No doubt exists, in any quarter, as to the resources of the western Republic in money, munitions, and men. The only question is whether the nation will throw its whole weight into the scale, as the President has promised, to the ringing applause of 99 per cent of his fellow citizens, or whether it will place a reservation upon the employment of its energies. It seems certain that, if the United States shall give itself wholly to the conflict, using without limitation all the means that lie within its reach, the war must soon be brought to a close.

There is in some quarters an impression that, when the citizen has once lent to the Government a sum of money, that act acquires him of further obligation. This is a mistake. The citizen cannot be acquitted of obligations to his country, any more than he can be acquitted of obligations to himself or to his neighbor. While ability to render service remains, the service ought to be rendered. The mass of the people in the United States have not yet reached, as have the people of other countries involved in the war, the point of sacrifice. They have not even approached it. It may be true that, in many instances, they have temporarily discommoded or inconvenienced themselves in order to take up Liberty bonds, but they have lost nothing by the transaction, nor can they lose anything by it. Neither the virtue nor the element of sacrifice has entered into it. In comparison with the British, the French, and the Canadians, the American people in the mass have as yet practically done little toward making the world safe for democracy. The cost of the greatest war with which civilization has ever been called upon to deal has thus far borne lightly upon the nation best prepared to meet its share.

As a rule, the people of the United States have delegated all responsibility in the conduct of the war, as well as all power, to their Government. They have not only approved, but have been insistent upon, liberal appropriations. As a nation, the United States is doing its part nobly. But the conduct of a great war is not like the building of a post office, or the construction of an inter-oceanic canal. It cannot be left entirely to the Government. There must be some human sympathy, human sentiment, there must be some human heart behind it. The prosecution and winning of this war is a task that cannot be delegated to a system or a machine, or be let out to contractors. It must be taken in hand by the people themselves, for it has concern for every man, woman, and child in the country today, and for countless millions of people yet to come.

The nation cannot perform the citizen's part. He must think and act for himself, if he is worthy of citizenship. He must understand that the nation is only what its aggregate citizenship makes it. He must realize that if this war is to be prosecuted, as it should be, and won, as it must be, he himself must take a hand in it. If he cannot go to the front and handle a pick, a spade, or a gun, he must do his full part behind the firing line. If he cannot offer to make the supreme sacrifice for his country, he must give support to those who are not withholding even that.

For the present, the average citizen is not asked to do any very great thing; least of all is he asked to make any great sacrifice. His country needs money, a vast amount of money, wherewith to carry on the war. Its people are blessed with wealth as are no other people on the face of the earth. They have not felt perceptibly the first call made upon them; they can meet the second without incurring serious inconvenience. The nation asks that at least 10,000,000 of its children subscribe to the new loan. It is as greatly in need of the moral as of the financial support. It wants the people, in fact, to take over the war, to make it, as it in reality is, their war, and to press it to a finish without delay.

It ought not to be necessary to argue that the buying of a 4 per cent United States bond should be regarded in the light of a gilt-edged investment. People who deposit money in savings banks at 3, 3½, and 4 per cent do not feel that the banks are under any obligations to them for receiving their money. They obtain the highest savings-bank interest from the United States Treasury, with better security than any bank can give, when they buy a Liberty bond. They are certain to gain by the transaction, even from the coldest business point of view. If with all this they can observe a patriotic duty, if they can, without any cost to themselves, strike a blow for democracy, if by buying a single \$50 bond they can help to shorten the war, as they assuredly can, why should they hesitate to respond quickly to the country's call?

The obligation is no greater upon the qualified citizen to bear a gun, in the defense of the liberties of humanity, than is the obligation upon those who are able to buy a bond. Nobody who has the means to lend, when the country seeks to borrow for the common weal, can be exempted from the duty of lending, quickly and freely.

The Housing Question

ALTHOUGH a very great and widespread interest has undoubtedly been aroused, in England, in regard to the question of housing, it is uncertain whether the urgency of the matter is yet sufficiently recognized. Even before

the war, the housing question was rapidly coming to the front as one of the most pressing problems of the day, and it was pointed out on many occasions, by those in a position to speak on the matter, that the building being done was by no means keeping pace with the diverse needs of the community.

During the last three years, the amount of building that has actually been completed, in the United Kingdom, is practically negligible. There has been a very marked tendency to put off any serious work until after the war, and the consequence of this has been that, on top of an already inadequate supply of houses, the country has fallen more than three years in arrears in the matter of constructing new ones. The outlook, therefore, unless the matter is taken in hand at once and dealt with on a comprehensive scale, is serious. With the war over, there will be large demands for houses. The demands will call for immediate supply, and there is a very widespread feeling that, as Mr. Walter Long recently put it, if men are allowed to come back from the trials of the war to dwellings unfit for human habitation, as so many of them are, "it will be a negation of all that has been said during the war about repaying the soldier for what he has done."

What is needed is quick, decisive action, and it is for this reason that the measures recently taken by the president of the Local Government Board are particularly welcome. Mr. Hayes Fisher has appointed a committee to deal with building construction, and has circularized all local authorities to the effect that the Government has decided to afford financial assistance for the building of a large number of houses that will be required after the war. The next step will be to see that the local authorities take action, and that local interests, or rather the interests of particular persons in the various localities, are not allowed to render the provisions of the Local Government Board largely useless. One of the great difficulties in the housing question comes from the tenants themselves. With houses so scarce as they are at present, and have been for years, the "fear of being turned out" is very common, and tenants will put up with many things they ought not to put up with rather than risk a disturbance, or rather than face a long and tortuous inquiry before some local inquiry board. The great aims of any new system of inquiry which may have to be set up, and the setting up of such a system seems inevitable, ought to be simplicity and expedition. Indeed, these two words might well be taken as watchwords of the whole movement.

Food Control in Italy

For some time past, Italy, in common with all the other belligerent nations, has been seriously considering and dealing with the various problems which have arisen in connection with her food supply. Recently, the authorities have perfected a scheme for federating the food organizations throughout the country, and thus doing away with the serious difficulty which formerly obtained of securing a just distribution of essential commodities. In the absence of such federation, where each commune organizes its own food supply and looks after its own interests exclusively, a certain commodity may well be a glut in the market at Milan, for instance, and almost unobtainable in Naples or Rome. The new state organization, as was recently explained by Signor Canepa, Commissioner General for Food, is intended to secure the unity of the economic forces in the country by organizing the supply of all foodstuffs in general use, the management and distribution of the supply of cereals and sugar remaining, meanwhile, the exclusive concern of the State.

One of the most welcome features about Signor Canepa's plan is the way in which it shows an evident effort, on the part of the authorities, to interfere as little as possible with the "liberty of commerce." Signor Canepa, indeed, has, from the first, made it clear that this was one of his great desires, and in reply to a question in the Chamber, some time ago, he declared emphatically that it had been far from his intention to set up a monopoly which would check free commerce. "No one wished to destroy commerce," he said, "but it was the duty of the Government to discipline its action." The provisions of the national organization, as they stand at the present time, include complete liberty of commerce, except for State monopolies, such as cereals and sugar, and the right of associations, traders, and others to join the new organization as associate members, and so to have a voice in its control. The State is to have a preponderance of power in the management of the national organization, but the organization itself is to come to an end six months after the conclusion of peace.

The whole scheme is plainly the result of careful thought, and the future is safeguarded with wise statesmanship. Italy has clearly no intention of resorting to that policy of bureaucratic ownership of national industries which is already being welcomed as inevitable in Germany, after the war, by many German writers. "I have the highest faith in individual effort," a member of the Chamber of Deputies recently declared, in the course of a debate on the food question, "and I would not wish the rise of a new national organization to clip the wings of private enterprise." In fact, the organization is a war measure, and the desire of Italian statesmen, like Signor Canepa, is that this should be thoroughly understood.

Prohibition in Ontario

SOME five years ago, when a proposal was put forward to abolish the bar in Ontario, the movement was ridiculed. Local optionists, at that time, regarded the plan as fantastic, and the Government of the day practically decided not to give any countenance to the movement. The war, however, which has brought about so many changes, has forced public attention to the question of the liquor traffic more, possibly, than to any other great issue. Whole countries have experienced a change of heart in regard to the matter, and the cause of prohibition has, perhaps, made greater strides during the last

three years than in all the previous history of the movement. The world is already beginning to witness results. Records of the changes which prohibition has brought about in Russia, for instance, are available and have long been available in the form of all manner of statistics, whilst those who understand the situation in that country are strong in their conviction that no revolution in Russia would have been possible but for the Tsar's ukase, closing the vodka shops, in the autumn of 1914.

It was early in the war that Ontario began to consider the matter, and, some twelve months ago, the provincial Legislature passed an act providing for prohibition throughout the Province. The results of the first year of this prohibition are now becoming known, and they comprise the usual wonderful story of a tremendous lessening in the need for relief work, and of a great falling off in the number of arrests for crimes of all kinds. According to a statement made recently by Sir William Hearst, Premier of Ontario, not only have patriotic purposes of the highest order been served, but every branch of business and every home has felt the benefit of the passing of the act. "There are," he said, "no prisoners in the jails, and comfort and happiness have been added to the lives of a great number of people."

Not the least interesting feature about the working of prohibition in the Province is the change which has come over the attitude of those who, in former days, were most bitterly opposed to any such movement. Today, these people are to be numbered amongst the most earnest supporters of prohibition, and, as Sir William Hearst points out, the sentiment necessary for the proper enforcement of the law is constantly growing, "guaranteeing alike its efficiency and stability." Considering that, not so very long ago, the Province of Ontario was regarded as a stronghold of the liquor interest, such a change is full of promise for the future of prohibition, not only in Canada but throughout the world.

The Old Boston Journal

IT WAS not, formerly, customary, in the United States, to depend to any large extent on capital in the founding of a newspaper. Franklin did not have much ready money when he went into journalism, neither did Childs, or Bennett, or Greeley, or McKee, or the Knapps, or Prentiss, or McLean, or any of the founders of the innumerable journalistic ventures of early days, that have passed away, or of the journalistic enterprises that have held out against adversity and prospered. When Ford and Damrell started the Mercantile Journal, in Boston, their resources, like those of most of their competitors and rivals, were principally confined to a certain gift of news sense, a certain talent for easy composition, and limited credit at the bank.

It was not deemed necessary, in 1833, or for a number of decades afterward, that a newspaper should have an equipment costing a fabulous amount of money. The main thing was a "stand," not a "plant," a few kitchen-tables for desks, an editor to do the posing, another to do most of the editing, and courage enough behind the undertaking to print what its writers produced. Such accessories as cases, type, and presses were essential, of course, but advertising was a negligible quantity, and circulation, outside of a certain coterie, a secondary consideration.

It required, first, the Mexican War, and, second, the Civil War, to whet the public's appetite for news and to stimulate the publisher's ambition to satisfy it. The Boston Mercantile Journal had its financial troubles. They led to the retirement of the junior partner, and to reorganization. John S. Sleeper, James A. Dix, and Henry Rogers got into the enterprise, and into control of it. By this time it was the Boston Journal. It flourished. It passed, in time, into the possession of a still more progressive group. Stephen N. Stockwell became its editor. Colonel W. W. Clapp, who had owned and edited the Saturday Evening Gazette, became its controlling lever. Stockwell and Clapp, following in the footsteps of Rogers, made the Journal not only one of the most influential newspapers in New England, but, perhaps, the most profitable. During the eighteen years of Colonel Clapp's administration, to "be anybody," in New England, one had to take the Boston Journal, and the taking of it was worth while.

Across the continent, in the '50s and '60s, stretched a line of blanket sheets. The New York Herald was one of the first to become Europeanized, and its eight pages made it conspicuous. For the rest, the leading newspapers of the country were four-page sheets, the more important using a single-page "insert" on Saturdays. Nine columns to the page was the usual thing, and the blanket sheet, open, would easily make a coverlet for a bed, or a spread for a dining-room table.

The web roll had not been invented; and the perfecting press had not been thought of, when the Journal, with its office at 264 Washington Street, was called upon to announce to New England the fall of Ft. Sumter, and all the stirring events of the next four years. Bailey's Herald, of course, was in action, as were the Traveler, the Post, and the Transcript, but Republican New England found it difficult to believe anything about local, state, or national affairs that was not published in the Journal. It was when handicapped with a four-cylinder press, "turtles," hand folders, and one of the most unwieldy forms that human ingenuity could conceive, that Colonel Clapp rose to the emergencies and proved himself an equal of the most enterprising and progressive publishers in the country.

He reached out for the news, and got it. He published a morning and an evening edition, with "extras" and "postscripts" in between. At Washington and at the front he had able correspondents. One of them, Charles Carleton Coffin, better known to the newspaper world of writers and readers simply as "Carleton," shines out in the brilliant galaxy of Civil War correspondents, which was composed, in part, of Frank B. Wilkie, Joseph B. McCullagh, Whitelaw Reid, General H. V. Boynton, George Alfred Townsend, Ben Perley Poor, and Richard J. Hinton. "Carleton" contributed to the Journal some of the best descriptive war matter published anywhere in the country, and he followed this up with pictures

of the South, in reconstruction days, that have been incorporated into the accepted history of the times.

The era of the "old" Boston Journal may be said to have passed with the close of the Clapp management. Since then many changes have come to pass in the conduct and policy of the newspaper. Those of the present generation of newspaper readers in Boston know little of what the Journal was, what it stood for, or how great was its influence for good, in the days when it was a question whether or not the United States should endure.

Notes and Comments

"WITH sugar so scarce as it is in France and England, a speedy prohibition of beer and wine making in both countries may reasonably be looked for at an early date," writes a correspondent. There is a touching confidence about the declaration, but with true journalistic instinct he protects himself by using the word "reasonably."

IT IS impossible to please some people. While Presidio Carranza is striving, day and night, to insure the prevalence and permanence of tranquillity in his country, a man in New York bearing the suspicious name of Knoblauch, complains that he was once kept awake all night by the howling of dogs in Jamiltepec, Mexico, and throughout another night, from a like cause, in Tututpec, in the same Republic. "There are few parts of the world which will put the dog lover to so severe a test as Southern Mexico," he says, "and whoever, having lived there, comes away with any fondness for dogs, must be their friend indeed." There are two sides to every story. One would like to hear, from the Jamiltepec and Tututpec dogs, why they howled so much when G. W. Knoblauch was a dweller in those towns.

THE plea that was recently made by a prominent manufacturer, in England, for a six-hour day, as a solution for the labor problems of the future, cannot be accepted as good, out of hand. Anything, in fact, which tends to emphasize the view that labor is essentially an activity to be reduced to a minimum, and at best a "necessary evil," cannot indeed be too strongly condemned. Such a device never has been, and never can be, a solution of the labor problem.

VICTOR BERGER, who has, apparently, been looking for trouble with the United States for some time, has at length found it in the exclusion of his newspaper in English, the Milwaukee Leader, from the privileges of the mails. Victor Berger had been preaching the higher ideals of government, the brotherhood of man, international fraternity, and universal freedom for the masses, for years prior to the outbreak of the war, in 1914. Then he swallowed Prussian autocracy whole, and since then he has been anti-everything for which the people of the United States stand. In no other country under the sun would so much latitude have been given, in like circumstances, to one of Victor Berger's stamp, but he has not appreciated it. He has abused public tolerance quite as scandalously as he has ignored the law, and it was high time for the Post Office Department to give him a taste of the mild form of autocracy which violators of its hospitality are forcing upon the republic.

BY WAY OF a change from the "movie" show, a western town has just entertained its people by giving an "Old Fiddlers' Concert." Among the numbers of the evening were "The Arkansas Traveler," "Money Musk," and "Turkey in the Straw." The novelty "took." Now, why is it not possible to have an "Old Pianists' Concert," introducing the "Monastery Bells," the "Kiss Waltz," and the "Maiden's Prayer," with some cross-hand exercises, that will bring back, to the "best people in the community," some happy kerosene-lighted evenings of the long ago?

NOR MUCH is being said of the signal officers camp at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., and yet it is one of the busiest, as it is one of the most important, in the United States. The telegraph and the telephone are, of course, to play a large part in the handling of the American troops in France, and all the electrical industries of the country are contributing to the formation of the signal corps units which General Pershing is to have at his command. In the class at Ft. Leavenworth are 102 officers, consisting of four majors, twenty-four captains and seventy-four first lieutenants, and "the tactical war game" is their special study.

THE Women's Patriotic League of Listowel, in Ontario, has refused to distribute the food service pledges sent out by the Food Controller, "after taking into consideration the fact that last year 800,000,000 pounds of grain was used for the manufacture of liquor." Until this wastage of food is stopped by the Government, the women of Listowel will, they say, abide by their resolution. Many people might take exception to such a policy, on the ground that two blacks do not make a white, but it serves to emphasize a point which is sadly in need of emphasis.

BOSTONIANS who own fair-sized tracts of arable land which they cannot, or will not, for any reason, cultivate themselves, will be doing a good turn for the United States and its allies by offering the use of the ground, for next year, to the Boston Food Production and Conservation Committee. There are similar committees, it should be said, in all other parts of the country, and all are striving to the common end of bringing garden production in 1918 up to the highest point, as regards both quantity and quality, which it has ever attained. It is a mistake to suppose that activity along this line is premature. If the great things expected are to be accomplished, next spring and summer, the time to pave the way for their accomplishment is now.

MANIFESTLY, either the United States must get control of the wool in the country, or United States soldiers at the front will be denied comforts to which they are entitled. Manipulation in the price of this staple seems to have very nearly reached the limit of toleration.